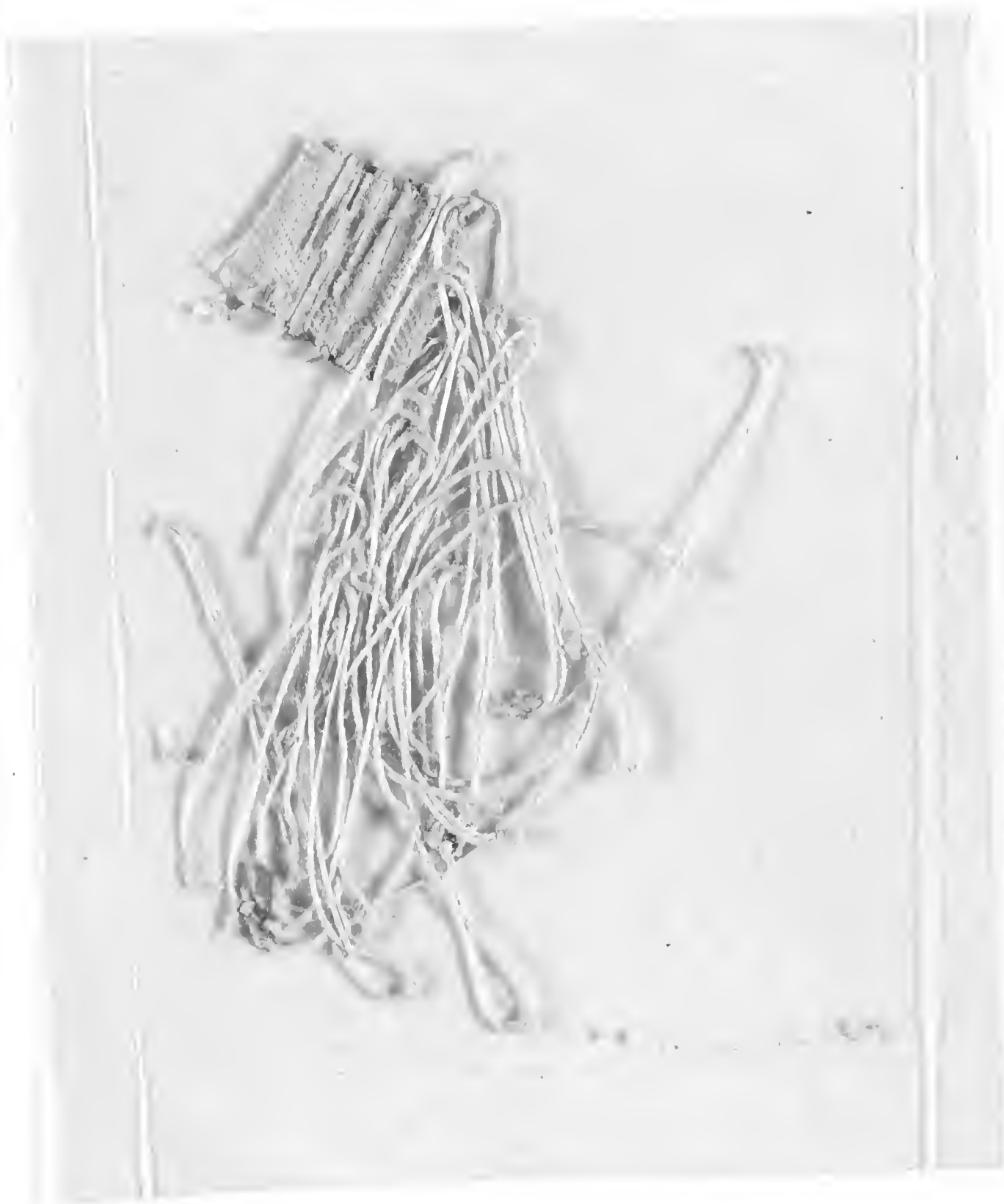


Journal

E. A. Preble

1903

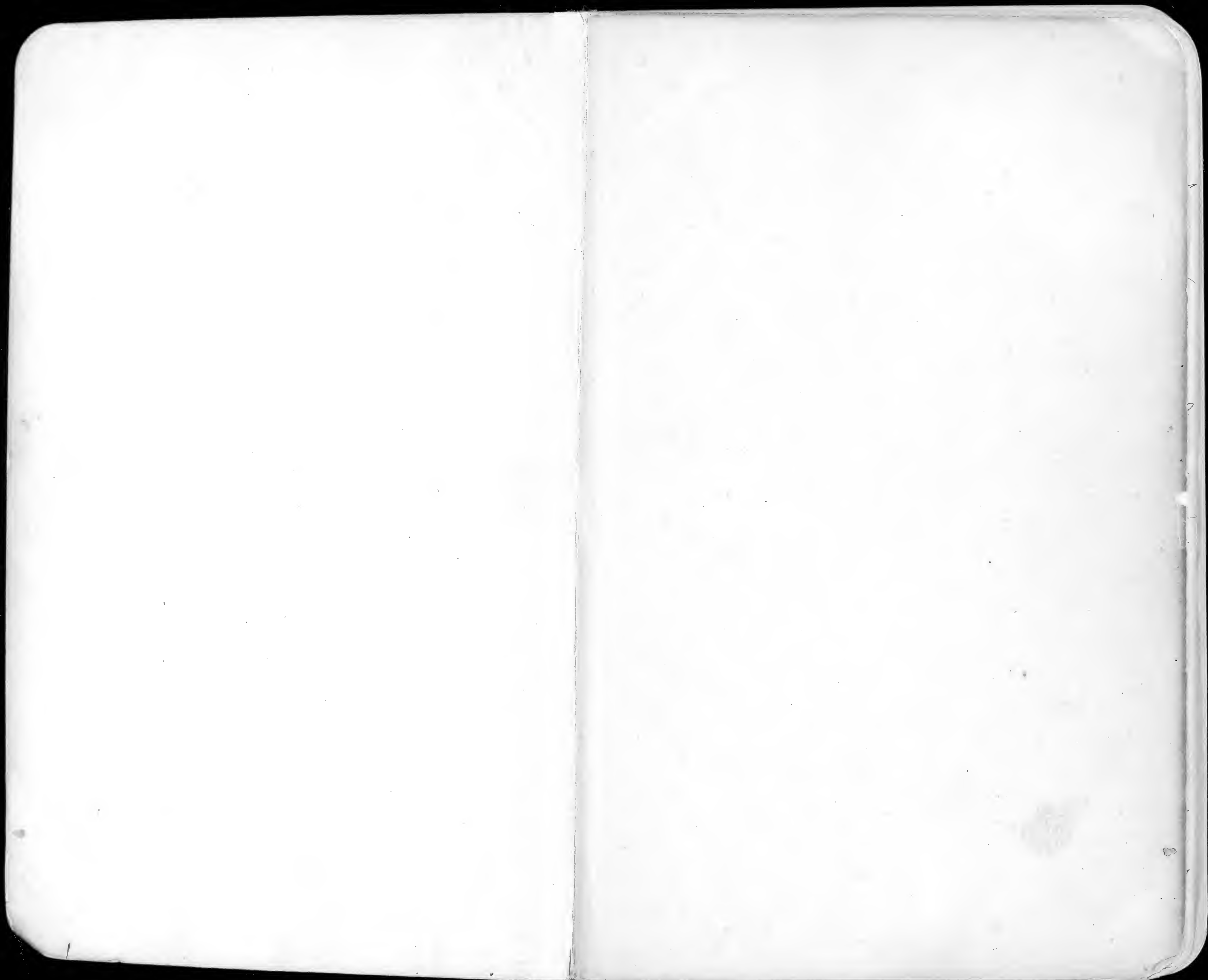














Edmonton May 11 -

Left Edmonton about 7.30  
and came out about 5 miles  
to Ed Dean's place.

May 12 Left Dean's place  
about 9. am. and came to  
Sturgeon River where we  
camped. and made up  
specimens. First part of days  
travel mainly between cultivated  
fields willows and poplars  
the only common trees. A few  
spruces in the valley of the  
Sturgeon. Of other trees poplars  
(both species) and willows  
predominate.

May 13. Left our camp near the  
Sturgeon and followed the road  
leading up the Sturgeon valley. to  
Lily Lake, 9 miles from the Sturgeon.  
The lake is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and less  
than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile wide and  
occupies a broad shallow valley.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile  
of its length was covered with ice.  
Near here we first saw Banksian poplar  
After leaving here we passed over a  
series of low ridges the depressions  
on either side being occupied by spruce.



RU-352  
Box 11, Folder 5  
Field Notes 1928-29

Swamps, we passed a Heron's nest  
deep creeks and then passed through  
an extensive tract of pines and  
then through a "prairie" to Egge's  
50 miles north of Edmonton  
at the edge of a tract of pines

Sandy



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May 7. A heavy gale came down from the north as much as we could get in our canoe, we left about 10 and paddled down stream with a strong head wind until dark. Our canoe being quite full of goods had some trouble in getting acrossed but we made only 20 miles and camped at dawn on the left bank.

May 12. Left at 5 am in a canoe as a canoeist to down the river. The river is still covered with ice and we could not get down until about 10 am. We found the current very strong and had to paddle hard. We made about 20 miles and camped at dawn on the left bank.

May 8. Left early and went down the river with a heavy head wind. The boat was full of goods and we had to paddle hard. We made about 20 miles and camped at dawn on the left bank.

May 19. It commenced raining before we left camp and we had to make the rest of the trip having to carry a great portion of our baggage to lighten the canoe. We went down the river and camped at dawn on the right bank for dinner. It was very heavy so heavily that we were obliged to stop and camp until about 5 in the afternoon when we continued on down the river. We had not travelled very far when we reached the canoe on a rock in



Wednesday

Made arrangements to have Baptiste  
 Forcher take a portion of our bag-  
 gage to Smith Landing so that we  
 can travel in our canoe without  
 so much difficulty, and also to  
 help us through the rapids.  
 We repacked some of our baggage  
 accordingly and dried out some  
 of our effects which had become  
 wet from the constant snow.

A. Hox shrikes. Song near our tent and a number of other birds were noted. Four Evening Grosbeaks were seen and one shot. The day proved very unfavorable for work. A day Kent, snow squalls and showers, ~~succeeding~~ occurring in rapid succession.

It snowed and hailed some  
during the night but the day proved  
clear and fine and we were enabled  
to dry our tents and other things  
which had become soaked by the  
constant stormy weather. We  
made up some boxes. Expected to start tomorrow.



Saturday May 23.

Remained on the Island. Did some collecting and repacked our outfit part of which we are to ship direct to Smith Landing and perhaps further and a part take with us in our canoe as soon as we get past the rapids. Removed our camp toward evening to the lower end of the Island as Baptiste thought we would cross to the main shore below the Island. We did not cross however but camped at the lower end near the warehouse.

Sunday May 24. Today being Sunday nothing was done toward getting away. We remained on the Island therefore and took a few photos and collected some insects. Have every reason to suppose we will get away early tomorrow as the boats are lying ready to land. The day has been fine with only one slight shower.

Monday May 25. We left the Island shortly after noon and as soon as the 4 boats had successively run the Little Grand Rapid we started off. The banks back from the river remain high as

at Grand Rapid and are well wooded except where burnt off. Considerable sand banks of the Grand Rapid Sandstone being exposed at intervals. We camped just before dark on the left bank a short distance above Little Buffalo River.

Tuesday May 26. Pushed off about 6 o'clock and continued on down the river passing in a few minutes Little Buffalo River on the left, where there is a large floor of gravel. Banks very high, showing exposures of G.R. Sandstone, the several terraces well marked. Considerable quantities of ice still remain on the banks in places, and some banks of snow and ice in the ravines on the slopes of the valley. The cattails of the balsam poplars are out, and the aspens and birches show traces of tiny green leaves.

During the day we successively and successfully ran the Brule, Boiling, Mule, Long, Crooked & Stony Rapids experiencing no delay except at the Long Rapid, where some of the steersmen changed boats. The Crooked and Stony Rapids were run shortly



up a wh, and we then camped  
on the left bank about a mile  
above Little Cascade Rapid. The  
day, especially in the afternoon  
was warm, and vegetation made  
great progress. The aspen leaves  
especially showing much more  
fluently at night than at noon.  
Hazel (Corylus) was noted just  
below Long Rapid, also (Abies)  
Wednesday, May 27.

We pushed off about 6:30  
and crossing the <sup>mouth of the Little Cascade Rapid, and</sup> river, to the  
right bank, to remain while the guides went to  
examine the <sup>Big</sup> Cascade Rapid which the low  
stage of the water rendered serious. It  
commenced to rain about the middle of  
the forenoon and continued for several  
hours. In the meantime the guide had  
advised that the rapid could be run  
only with half loads. We therefore crossed  
to the left bank and tied up at some dis-  
tance above the Rapid, and unloading ~~the~~  
half the cargo from the boats ran two of them  
into the half loads successfully. The  
boats were encamped at the point where the  
boats unloaded. The men returned

into the empty boats for a fresh load  
just before night. In the early evening  
shot an adult ♀ Flying Squirrel near our  
tent. Very few birds were noted today  
Thursday  
May 28. In the morning the men set to work  
to finish transporting the goods past the  
rapid but on account of the distance  
this consumed nearly the whole day  
so that it was about 6 P.M. before  
the boats left the Big Cascade, we  
then floated on down the river  
and reached Fort McMurray about 9. We  
did not land but tied up for about  
an hour a short distance above the  
"Forks" where the men were paid off  
and provisioned for the return trip  
to Grand Rapids, Baptiste Fourciers with  
two Chippewyan boys intending to take the scows  
to Fort Chippewyan. The men in returning  
to Grand Rapids follow a trail through the  
Muskeg at some distance back from the river  
thus shortening the distance though the  
trail is very bad.

As soon as the settlement with the  
men was over we set off down the  
river, intending to float all night  
as the night was clear and still.



Friday May 29 We floated all night  
and passed the port at Little Red River  
30 miles below Fort McMurray,  
about 7 A.M. The banks continued quite  
high all day. at about 2 o'clock we passed  
the side of Pierre au Calumet. one of the  
earliest posts to be established on this  
river as in the region. I examined the  
site and found the cellars and remains of one  
or two chimneys still marking the spot. among  
the banks of the river in cellars were two  
burrows of Arctomys. Many birds some not  
being noted before were seen today and are  
elsewhere noted. The day was mostly fine  
but a shower with some wind came  
up in the afternoon so that we were nearly  
on the point of tying up one or two occa-  
sions. but it cleared and we kept on  
into the night.

Saturday, May 30. We floated all night  
and passed Poplar Point, 80 miles below Fort  
McMurray, about 6 A.M. and Point Beau where  
there are some cabins and where C. Fraser, and  
the H.B.C. maintain trading posts for a part of  
the winter, about 8 o'clock at this point  
the banks ~~was~~ quite high but  
the banks were not very much  
lowered and shortly after this place

is passed they became quite still lower  
being only 8 or 10 feet above the present  
stage of the water. stretches of white  
spruce alternate with groves of  
balsam poplars with two species  
seen together. The undergrowth is  
of alders, various willows, cornus, etc.  
Shortly after noon we passed a long  
bank on the right where the bank was  
of gravel and upward of 30 feet in height.  
Beyond here the banks again became  
lower. a mile or two below this stretch  
we were obliged to tie up to the  
bank the wind being so strong  
that we could not round the ~~long~~  
sharp bends with the heavy scows.  
In the poplar woods near where  
we tied up we found a family  
of quarter grown foxes and collected  
one. also took a snap of one of  
them among the willows. The willows  
and poplars are today showing their  
leaves quite conspicuously. The day has  
been quite warm and small birds  
are common. at night the wind  
is still blowing and we shall  
probably remain where we are.



Sunday May 31 to 20 miles from mth of River

We started off about 3 am and floated until about noon but did not make very good headway on account of the wind and were finally obliged to tie up to the bank. It showered quite heavily and we remained all night. The banks are heavily wooded with willow, alder, balsam poplar. Few spruces are seen below the vicinity of the "old Fort" and none were seen today. A great many goldeneyes were seen today. On one occasion 7 pairs were seen prospecting about a nesting site in a poplar stub.

Monday June 1. Pushed off early but did not make much headway on account of wind and were obliged to tie up some time before noon. about 10 miles above the mouth of the river. Several flocks of Ross Snow Geese were seen and one was shot. also some ruffed grouse.

Late in the afternoon the small steamer belonging to the Catholic Mission at Fort Chipewyan came to meet the scows. but the wind continued to blow so hard that we could not start.

Tuesday June 2 As the morning was fine we started early and soon reached the lake. When we started across the lake was nearly calm but shortly after sunrise the wind freshened and the little steamer with the four heavy scows had plenty to do. The wind increased and the scows were in danger of swamping, but we finally reached the shelter of the islands near the fort and passing Chipewyan tied up in the shelter of ~~an~~ an island near the outlet of the lake. I put in the afternoon skinning grouse and the grouse shot yesterday, as I was afraid that I would not get another specimen. though the one shot was considerably soiled.

Wednesday June 3. Remained all day at the Island. As we could not tell when we were liable to start, could not collect much. made a trip to the Fort and there met some old acquaintance. Heard toads trilling in a swamp near the Catholic Mission. Took a number of photos.

Thursday June 4. The wind blew hard all day and we were unable to start. collected some plants and I spent several hours looking up birds.



on the mainland in the early morning saw probably 200 Ross Snow geese flying by, heading the lake in a N.E. direction.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi in flower and Amelanchier also. Leaves of Ribes, and Viburnum and Arceuthobium less than half out.

Friday June 5. We left the island near Chippewyan about midnight and entering the channel leading to Roache River proceeded a few miles until we reached the small lake. When the mist from the west was so strong that we were driven against a mud bar and effectively stopped we found that the place was the one where we were similarly detained 2 years before and which we left June 5. In the morning we paddled to an adjoining island and from it were able to walk on the dried mud bar to the island where our camp was formerly situated. The place was but little changed and several pairs of birds were observed frequently the same spots where we had observed

them before. A Fox den also was still tenanted and I caught a glimpse of the mother, a red one, as she ran off into the forest on our approach. - The marsh was now nearly dry, and consequently fewer birds were seen there.

Arctostaphylos was in flower, also Viburnum, Amelanchier, Ribes and several other species were collected by the party. A few birds were shot.

Shortly before 8 P.M. the wind fell considerably and the party started across the lake at this point about a mile and a half wide.

Saturday June 6. We crossed the lake and proceeded a short distance down Roache River when we were stopped by wind and remained until morning. Several attempts were made to proceed but the wind prevented the heavy boats from moving. We went in our canoe a short distance down the river and made a short portage into a marshy pond on the left side of the main channel



where we saw several species  
of ducks and collected a few  
specimens. Found a nest of Am.  
Goldeneye about 15 feet up in  
a poplar stub, 10 eggs, fresh,  
which we collected. During the day  
the scows got as far as our  
camp but the wind prevented them  
from moving farther, so we made  
camp here. Poplars are <sup>completely</sup> out.  
Strawberries are blooming profusely as  
well as many other species.

Monday June 7. The wind prevented  
moving so we remained at our  
camp all day, in the course of  
which the current on account  
of the rising of Peace River  
changed its direction which added  
to the difficulties of navigation.

Monday June 8. Made an excursion  
to an extensive marsh lying to the  
eastward of the river. Here many  
ducks were breeding and a few  
were secured. A nest of Pintail  
with two eggs was found. It was  
in a down and grass and was

placed on the ground among young  
marsh grass a short distance  
from water, on dry ground.  
In the afternoon we made up  
our birds.

Tuesday June 9. Additional keels  
having been secured. To enable  
the scows to reach Peace River.  
we left in the morning and by  
means of sail, oars, and tracking  
reached Peace River early in the  
evening.

Wednesday June 10. Floated all night  
and in the morning had proceeded  
~~about~~ nearly half way from the  
mouth of the Peace to Smith Landing  
We paddled during the forenoon  
in our canoe, but in the after-  
noon, the wind being strong and  
fair. The sails were put up and  
we embarked on the scows to  
prevent them leaving us. The  
wind enabled us to sail to  
Smith Landing without further  
delay and we arrived there  
shortly after 4 o'clock.

Made arrangements to cross the

postage as soon as possible probably  
on Friday and went into camp  
near the Landing.

Thursday June 11. The day proved  
cold and rainy. We remained  
in camp and collected a few  
birds and plants. Rubus arcticus  
is in flower and was here  
first noticed but grows  
further up the river. Mosquitoes  
are now getting very troublesome.  
Expect to ~~start~~ go across to Fort  
Smith tomorrow.

Friday June 12 loaded our outfit  
on the wagon provided for us  
and started to cross to Fort Smith.  
The team however proved unmana-  
geable, and after everyone at the  
post had tried to get them started  
they gave up the attempt and  
we were left about a quarter  
of a mile out. To meet the  
arrival of another pair of  
horses from Fort Smith. It was  
then noon and we put on the  
afternoon as best we could

expecting to get started across  
before night, but no team  
appeared and we were forced  
to encamp. Found a nest of  
a Flicker in a spruce stub about  
4 feet from ground, about 8 eggs.  
Took some insects and plants.  
Saw three Killdeer plovers in  
the clearing at the Landing.

Saturday June 13. After the usual  
delay in starting we left  
about noon and reached  
Fort Smith about 8 P.M. For  
the first 8 miles the Portage road  
is over a slightly rolling country  
mostly low. The forest is  
~~black~~ and white spruce with  
<sup>& tamarack</sup> with  
a mixture of poplars of both  
species, and the usual under  
growth of alder, Cornus, Viburnum,  
Lepargyrea, Ulmus, Salix,  
Betula etc. Then the road strikes  
the sandy ridges which it  
follows for the remainder of  
the way to Fort Smith. Here  
The Banksian pine is the  
principal tree though poplars



A catch species from the principal  
covering of some of the ridges  
to the left of the latter portion  
of the trail is a series of  
pools bordered by marshes.  
amorous being Sunday and there  
being many things to attend to  
before leaving here I will  
camp ~~here~~ here tomorrow  
and make ready to start down  
the river Monday morning  
Sunday June 14.

Remained at Fort Smith. Took  
some insects & plants and fixed  
up things generally. Interviewed  
Mr. Braubach in regard to mammals.  
Many foxes taken last winter.  
Three skunks killed near. Among  
the skulls collected for the Dept he  
has Ursus, Mustela pennanti &  
Americana, Mustela, Procyon, Lynx  
Gulo Vulpes (red). Woodchuck  
unusually common last winter.  
The Indians just from Reservation  
killed a cinnamon bear on Buffalo  
River. They occasionally kill this  
from in the vicinity of Fort Co.

Fore on G S Lake. Some buffaloes  
are reported to be holding their  
down. few or none being killed  
except by wolves. No white  
foxes taken last winter near  
this post. Lynx quite common  
Monday June 15. Left Fort Smith about 5:30. I  
proceeded down the river. Stopped for  
lunch at some house on the right bank  
a short distance below Bull Rock.  
The day proved fine and we traveled  
until about 5:30 when we had come about  
15 miles we camped on the left  
bank. Took a few specimens & photos.

181  
Tuesday Jan 16 Traveled down the  
river passing some very long stretches  
of cut bank mostly on the left  
side. River very much divided by islands  
saw many some many Arctic Terns  
& short billed gulls camped on right  
bank. First Rose bloom seen at  
night camp. Made about 45 miles

Wednesday Jan 17 Left camp about 7:30 and followed  
down the river. The river was from a  
very small good program. We camped  
on the right bank in a limestone  
point a short distance above 6  
miles below.

Thursday Jan 18. Left camp  
8:30 a.m. Took the channel on the  
right made 6 miles below after  
passing this the wind became so  
strong that we could barely  
proceed. We took the right side  
of the river and by hard  
work made a point a short  
distance above the Council  
Island where we were able  
to run our canoe into a  
small inlet where there was a  
small harbor. Here we camped.  
The banks at this point are well high and  
the woods are composed of the same



woods as usual. White spruces occupy the lower parts of the bank if it is not of recent alluvial formation in which case the woods are of willow, alder, or balsam poplar or a mixture of all. On the high sandy banks there is usually a thick growth of black spruce with a little birch and aspen.

Friday June 11 We left our camp at 7 o'clock and paddled on down the river keeping close to the right bank for some distance until past several large islands and then crossing to the left bank some large tracts of white spruce were passed during the forenoon. and many low sandy islands during the P.M. The spruce gradually began to be less frequent and the banks lower until about 5 in the afternoon when we had reached a point about 4 or 5 miles above the Lake. Here we entered a narrow <sup>winding</sup> channel leading off to the left where we followed to the lake 2 miles passing along this channel 4 or 5 miles long we counted over 30 swallows

on the banks and collected some. Emerging from this we crossed the small bay lying inside the islands and taking the channel between Morrison Island and the shore reached Fort Resolution about 9 in the evening. We were met here by Mr J. C. Gaudet <sup>H.B.</sup> the officer in charge and encamped on the flat in front of the Fort. The ice has been out of this part of the Lake only about 3 days. To the west and north much ice is still visible. The water of the Lake at this place is much clearer than usual.

Saturday June 20. Remained in camp at Fort Resolution and worked on the specimens which had accumulated. and also took a few small birds. including ~~several~~ *Spizella pallida* which I shot in the bushy clearing back of the post. Saw several Caspian Terns about the Lake. We are awaiting the arrival of the mission steamer from Fort Smith on which Cary and my brother will go to Fort Providence thus avoiding the slow and risky journey along shore.

Sunday June 21 a line of traps  
set in the best places about the  
post yielded no specimens. so we  
did no collecting of that kind. Took  
a number of plants however and  
preserved them

Monday June 22. Put in our time  
on birds and took a number of  
dearable specimens though the  
day was cold with some rain.  
Found a nest of Swamp sparrow  
with young a few days old. Observed  
a sora rail about the edge of a  
marsh. He walked leisurely about  
frequently jutting his tail which was  
carried slightly erect. when he  
emitted his two syllabled crying note, he  
extended his head forward and  
the body being held nearly horizon-  
tally and gave the note several  
times in succession. slightly nodding  
In the same marsh observed a pair  
of solitary sandpipers. and a snipe.  
a pair of Caspian Terns were seen  
flying over the neck of land.

Lupulions are just coming into full flower

Tuesday June 23. Took a number of  
birds and made them up. Saw Chamae-  
daphne in a marsh near the post.  
Wednesday June 24. Spent most of the  
day making preparations for my  
trip. The day was windy and unfor-  
tunate for collecting. The "Wrigley"  
arrived late in the evening from  
the Mackenzie and left in an hour  
or two for Fort Smith.

Thursday June 25 The day was extremely  
windy and considerable rain fell.  
During the forenoon a remarkable  
movement of Turnstone warblers  
was observed they came from the north  
and Northwest and crossed the point  
of land in front of the post <sup>some</sup> ~~in~~ flocks  
of 10 or 12, flying both southward across  
the Bay or skirting the shore in the path of  
a very strong southeast wind. Upwards  
of 300 were seen during the 2 or 3 hours that  
we observed their flight. Two, a male  
and female were shot. The ovaries of the  
female showed eggs only slightly developed.  
on reaching the shore where they were exposed  
to the full force of the wind the birds frequently  
alighted for a few seconds on low bushes  
but started on again at the slightest alarm.



Friday June 26. Put in the day as best we  
could doing a little collecting and  
bugging ourselves with our outfit.  
Had a talk with Mr C. P. Gaudet  
now in charge of Fort Good Hope where  
he has been for many years. He  
told me many reminiscences of  
Kennicott with whom he spent a  
winter at Peel River. He says  
that on one occasion, happening  
to pass by some of Kennicott's dead  
falls, he found several springs  
and reset them. On mentioning  
the occurrence to K. on his return  
to the house, Kennicott exclaimed  
"Now I shall have to go and  
spring and reset them for I  
promised the Company that I would  
accept no help about trapping  
from any of the H.B. Officers, but  
would take only specimens caught  
entirely by myself." As he could  
not tell which traps had been reset,  
he had to spring the entire line  
and reset them. On another occa-  
sion, when sick he visited

his traps and found a silver  
fox, whereupon he declared he  
was entirely well.

Mr Gaudet says that he  
raises good crops of potatoes,  
cabbages, & turnips. Harvesting last  
fall nearly 100 bushels of  
potatoes. The Bear Lake fishing  
is taken in the Mackenzie as  
far as Good Hope and Whiskey  
Lake north & south of the  
mouth of Bear River.

June 27. Alfred & Cary left in the early  
morning for Fort Providence on the Mission  
Steamer and I was left alone. As the  
steamer failed to bring our outfit  
from Ft. Smith. I had to give the boys  
all the collecting material we had on  
hand and take mine from the stuff  
not to come.

X V V V X X + X X X X X  
July 17.

The Whiskey failed to bring my  
stuff and on her arrival I sent  
two Indians to Fort Smith to get it.  
Having nothing to work with and one  
day being much like another I have  
not had the heart to keep up my journal.

Having now gotten my collecting outfit and engaged a man to help me to Fort Rae, I left Ft Resolution about 3 P.M. accompanied by James McKinlay formerly of the H.B. Co who will go with me on my trip - Having favorable weather we pushed as well as into the night and reached Stone Island where we camped.

Saturday July 18 We awoke to find the wind against us, so that we were unable to start on the long traverse to the first Island. The only bird on the island ~~seen~~ was Gambel sparrow. Roses were in full bloom and in addition the following flowers were noted. Castilleja, Stellaria, Amelanchier, Rubus (1 1/2 feet high) and several yellow flowers which I do not know but which I have taken at Ft Resolution. Toward noon the wind veered around a little and we rigged up a square sail, intending to follow the shore coastline and take the other canoe route which has better chances but the wind proved to be too strong and we were obliged to land at the trading house just east of

the Island, on the main shore. These houses are on or near the site of the first trading post built on G. S. Lake, by the Northwest Co. in 1785? Here in a shallow bay we had shelter from the waves. In the woods nearby I saw Cornus canadensis, Empetrum nigrum, Ledum palustre, Castilleja, White Spruce, Tamarack, Populus balsamifera, Betula papyrifera, Alnus ———, etc.

About 4 P.M. the wind abated sufficiently to allow us to sail and we proceeded eastward, soon having to take to the <sup>since soon marshy with boggy etc.</sup> paddles. We reached the Point of Rocks about 8 P.M. and as there was only a slight head wind started for the nearest islands which we reached before eleven. They were of rock like the other islands of this part of the lake and were clothed, wherever there was soil with a stunted growth of birch, white spruce, willow, Balsam poplar, with Empetrum, Vaccinium, Vitis idaea, Ledum (narrow leaved), Rosa, Stellaria, Myrica, Gale, Juniperus nana, Polypodium, Dryopteris etc. ~~and~~ Arctostaphylos, Rubus chamaemorus, Rubus (raspberry), Capsades



Sunday July 19. The wind blew hard all day and we could not move. I collected some plants and we set a net and took one whitefish. The only birds seen were one or two Herring Gulls, a young Gambel sparrow, and a female Am. Goldeneye. We hoped to have a calm night but were disappointed and were forced to spend another night on the island.

Monday July 20. As the wind had changed during the night and was coming from the west, we left and sailed before it to the nearest islands, hoping to find a sheltered channel behind them which would enable us to proceed but after exploring the only promising lead and finding it would lead us too far from our course we had to stop as the open lake to the west & northwest is far too rough to allow travelling in our canoe which is quite heavily loaded. We have to remain therefore until calmer weather. On the larger island where we now are, one of the very numerous Simpson Group. I found the following plants not noted on the island of yesterday: *Pinus* ~~maritima~~

~~densa~~ *almodendrum* *Amelanchier*, *Prunus penn.*  
(with purple fruit.) *Lepargyrea* *Linnaea*  
~~nymphoides~~, *Castalia*, *Sium* ~~procumbens~~  
An *Ostrya* has a nut in a dead lopped spruce at the water's edge and a gray-cheked thrush was observed. Some plants were collected. We held our selves in readiness to start in the evening but the indications not being favorable we went to bed.

Tuesday July 21. At five o'clock the wind had abated considerably so we made ready to start and left camp at 7. We headed north-westward near the edge of the islands and made good progress until about noon when the wind which had again risen almost to a gale, forced us to camp on a small island with only a few trees. We made ourselves as comfortable as possible and awaited a change. The wind increased in fury and at nightfall shows no signs of abating, so we are again delayed.

Wednesday July 22 The wind blew hard all day and we had ~~to~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> on the island. It being little more than a bare rock. I have no observations worth recording.

Thursday July 23 Toward morning the wind went down a little and at 5 am. we made preparations to start and got away shortly after noon. We crossed a traverse to the next island though the wind still blew quite hard and had breakfast. The island being well wooded, had many birds on it and red squirrels. We next made ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> more traverses and entered <sup>narrow</sup> a channel lying between two islands up which we sailed for several miles then turned nearly at right angles and made another quite long traverse to the main shore. The wind was now almost entirely stopped. We then entered a beautiful bay (nearly enclosed by islands) on the eastern shore of which, several Indians including Caput Blane one of the most

respected of the Dogribs) have log houses. We then turned eastward into a narrow channel passing a small Indian burial place, of which I took a photo and after proceeding up it for some distance, camped.

Friday July 24. We left camp about 7 o'clock and soon entered the main part of the lake and traveled, though the wind was rather high until about noon when we were obliged to lie by on account of wind. I went up the shore half a mile or so to the houses of some Indians, where the late Benrah, one of the most enterprising of the Dogribs formerly lived. We were not able to go on until nearly 4, when we started and traveled until 10 camping on a small island near the house of "Little Paper" a Dogrib. We set our net and took a white fish before dark. Many red throated & Pacific Loons were seen during the day.



Saturday July 25. We got away in fair time and proceeded on our way, paddling most of the day among islands. We sailed a little but had no wind & any account we encamped at dark on an island near the main shore the weather showing indication of a storm. We are about 8 miles south of South Rock.

Sunday July 26. Got away quite early with a fair wind and soon passed South Rock. Soon after this we came within sight of the Promontory where Fort Rae is built. We fortunately were able to sail among the islands, and so made good progress as the wind was fair and the waves less here than there, while on the open lake it was unsafe to travel. We had dinner on an island within about 15 miles of Rae. After leaving this place our destination was out of our view most of the time but by keeping the main channels we made as good progress as possible when we came out.

into the main bay below Fort Rae. The wind was so strong that at first I thought we could not cross but by good management we sailed to within half a mile of the fort. and paddling along the shore reached Fort Rae about 7 P.M. We were kindly received by Mr. Heron. He tells me that the Indians have just come in and <sup>in all probability</sup> I would not <sup>have been</sup> able to make a start if I had arrived earlier. He has in mind two men who are familiar with the Coppermine & Bear Lake country and are soon to start back there and thinks there will be no difficulty in securing the services of two good men and making the trip in mind. We had a talk with one Indian in the evening and will see the Bear Lake Chief in the morning and get all the information possible from him and also see the other men whom Mr. Heron has in mind.

Monday July 27

Had a conference with the Bear Lake Chief a man of a good deal of intelligence. He promised to try to get men to go with me and showed on the map the approximate route to the Coppermine and also from the River to Bear Lake, where he says a chain of three lakes are passed through. He spoke of the lateness of the season and the difficulty of navigating Bear Lake in the fall and of the probability of being stopped by ice. He said also that there were many portages on the route to the Coppermine but could not say how many. At the close of his talk he seemed to apologize for telling of so many difficulties. "But" said he, "I must speak the truth. Owing to the fact that I was literally summoned to a conference at any time I could not do any collecting of any account."

Tuesday July 28 The Wigley arrived about 9 am. and that interrupted any further arrangements for the moment. Alfred & Cary were on board having failed to get the collecting supplies sent and thinking it advisable to go out by the regular trip. Though handicapped by being short of supplies. They did very well in the short time they had. Taking several birds new to the region and greatly extending the ranges of a number of others. They did some collecting on a mountain at the mouth of the Nahanni River as well as at Hay River, Fort Providence, Ft Simpson, and Ft Wigley.

We had a walk along the trail back of the post and the boys took a number of photos. I was able to get quite a good deal of information about Bear Lake and Mr. Anderson in charge of the district has already spoken to the Fort Norman Chief to have his men be on the lookout for me on Bear



Take in the fall and to help  
us to get to Fort Norman.

The Wrigley left about three  
o'clock and I bade farewell  
to my brother & Cary.

In the evening we had another  
conference with the Indians, and  
practically made arrangements to  
hire one man, and he will  
get a companion and we  
will see them again in the  
morning.

Monday July 29 Had further parleys  
with the natives and tried to make  
arrangements but after promising  
the two men engaged backed out  
I then tried to get the big one  
the 1800 route and the second man  
said if I go it is on my own  
could be secured, he not knowing  
the way. We finally made some  
progress in that direction but could  
not get any more settled at.

Thursday July 30

Fort Rae

Have given up going by the Coppermine  
altogether and am now trying to go  
by the 1800 route though at times  
that looks dubious. The Bear Lake  
Chief has done his best but he can  
do not pay much attention to the  
advice, and he is much opposed  
in consequence.

In the afternoon my little wife  
came with her father. One of our  
men called "Doney" is to go with  
me through to the Simpson. If I  
want him to go with me I will  
make him rope to guide me to  
Bear Lake or near there. After  
this we can go alone or with  
the help of any Indians we may  
meet with.

We left Fort Rae about 8 o'clock  
in our boat. It is a small  
frances boat with a sail  
wind toward Yellow River.  
This part of the lake is Indian  
is the rest of the northern shore.  
We camped about dark on a  
barren point on the eastern shore.

# Lake Marian to Near Head

Friday July 31. In the morning we  
went down from camp  
down the <sup>left</sup> channel (Willow River)  
meeting the stream of Lake Marian  
Lake Marian about 3000 feet  
making the trading post of James  
Hicks about 9 miles from  
the lower (lower) mouth to  
the lower trading post on the border  
at 10 AM some provisions  
left. We remained until  
after dinner, being entertained  
by Mr. Hicks. After this we  
left with a fair wind and  
sailed away all the afternoon  
camping at Lake with 3 or 4  
miles of the end of the lake  
20 miles from Hicks the lake  
is smaller than the U. S. some several  
prominent hills are seen on the  
western shore and to the north  
other <sup>small</sup> mountains are seen. One  
of these near the end of the lake  
is the scene of an Indian legend  
We saw a few birds elsewhere  
none.

# Petitot River to Near Marian River

Saturday August 1 We left camp  
early and soon reached the end of the  
lake, where several big houses occupy a  
prominent position. We then entered the  
River a stream with quite a current  
at 50 or 55 yards wide. We had some  
only a short distance when we came  
to the first rapid a short one  
where we made a portage of a  
few dozen yards over the rock  
on Encana & Pala were carried  
here where the men were carrying  
over the stuff. <sup>(about 2 miles)</sup> short distance  
across small rapid we reached  
where we again had to portage  
we then passed through a small marshy lake  
beyond this we continued until night  
with out any more portages three  
small rapids being surmounted by  
the paddlers and a man rowing.  
Half of the trip a photo was  
taken of the second rapid. <sup>Today</sup>  
Paddled to mouth of River from Marian River in afternoon  
The shores were of clay with  
numerous outcrops of rocks the typical  
parks are white & black  
sprung back. Encana & Pala  
were with on our journey of



Near junction Petitot & Marian R

Monday August 3 To "Grosswood" Rapid

In my traps We got away early and made a good day during the forenoon we made 14 portages to avoid rapids and rounded several small upper brooks. The country continues much the same as yesterday. During the afternoon we make good progress making four portages at the last of which we camped. Then the river descends through a narrow gorge with precipitous sides. The forest here at this point escaped the fire and good sized trees of white spruce are found. Blackish

Amelanchier the fruit just opening  
Cranberries also just opening  
Aspens & Bamboo pine occasional  
Alnus alnifolia a common shrub.

Betula papyrifera is one of the  
commonest trees in the country  
passing through the afternoon

Killed an immature Goshawk  
near the nest where it was  
seen. The nest was on a small  
branch about 15 feet up, formed  
by small twigs and was very  
fragile. The only one was seen  
but was too shy to kill.

Many other birds were seen  
some flying. Near the Hawk's nest  
saw a flock of Rock Cuckoo  
Saw flocks are beginning to be trouble-  
some. In the water we are  
now passing through Whitefish  
and small Pickered are common.  
I skinned what specimens I  
had and set out a line of  
traps in the spruce woods

of this one. From where the boat  
up the channel to the high way was  
about at least 8 miles to canoe.

At the way the channel was only  
about 50 yards wide and a low  
current flowed through it. On the  
fall of the canoe a duck head  
was in nest (as on the canoe was captured  
and a nest of some kind of bird was found).

Passing this Mt. we kept on the  
same course for some miles  
through a broad channel and  
then came to a mountainous  
Island lying across our course.  
We took the left hand channel  
and after going some miles  
came to a narrow passage between  
two islands. To the N. W. is a range  
of high hills. To the S. W. of them  
the Indians think we will make  
a portage out of the lake.  
The islands here are high and  
rocky with many rocks on the  
angular bluffs. In other places they  
are well rounded. Some beaver  
signs were seen just before we  
camped.



Sunday Aug 23 We remained in camp until after dinner, and I found up some rocks I had on hand. Jack Harris Spenser near camp saw about 5, but took only one. The Indians went after more but killed none. There were tracks and carcasses here. He also saw tracks of bears.

In the afternoon we made a start. The Indian thought our course lay between the lake to the westward so we struck across there. After searching for some time he gave it up and concluded that we must go to the northward through an inlet, which I had supposed before was the NE Bay and the place we must cross the lake. By this time the sun was low so after going a short distance we camped on the west shore of the inlet. The evening was fine but windy.

## Through Nagle to Sarah Lake

Thursday August 24 In passing from our camp in good time as I passed through a small irregular lake, out of which we made a portage almost immediately entering another small expansion of the river. From this a small stream sometimes shallow and sometimes very deep led to Nagle Lake and was long. Long regular ridges closely packed bordered it on the south and irregular ridges hills to the north. From this a succession of 4 portages with lakes between led us across the divide to Sarah Lake.

The first small lake was clear and the bottom was yellow in exception. The next was much more in color. The last of these portages was the largest.

Sarah Lake is beautifully clear and bordered on the south by high long modest ridges. A large portion of the western shore has been recently swept by fire. *Cypripedium*, *Linnaea*, *Menyanthes* were seen.

On Nagle Lake, *Potentilla* is common and in full flower. *Antrostaphylos* common on the lake shores and *Juniperus nana* seen. The camp was at Sarah Lake (Wednesday).

Saw *Uta stansburiana* in forest. Set out the first trap and set traps.

Sarakka to Lac Faber

Friday Aug 7 Took my typewriter in my  
traps. We rose early and soon reached  
the point where we were to leave the  
lake. Indeed we leave by its outlet  
Connell River but took a bay to the  
westward of the outlet bay and after  
paddling nearly to its head made a  
portage of a few hundred yards over  
a slight ridge right thus ascending  
a long back of crooked & shallow  
river. Paddling down this stream  
we soon came to the lake called by  
Bell Barrow Neke Lake, which  
we crossed diagonally among the  
islands. These and the heavy woods  
which hang over it make it im-  
possible to see any of its western  
portion which is said to be of  
considerable size. On its south west-  
ern shore is a hill of considerable  
height and others are seen to the  
northward. There are conical and  
rocky but are rounded to their  
summits. We encamped on an  
island when the Indians said  
we many fish and set nets as  
the provision problem is likely

Lac Faber ~~Sarawak Neke Lake~~

to be serious unless we can catch  
a good many fish.

After we had proceeded a few  
miles on this lake we found  
through a narrow channel  
between the mainland and some  
islands where the log houses and  
fully a glen on the river occupied  
a level spot on the right of our  
canoe. Several other houses were  
in progress of erection. The place  
is said to be a very good place  
for fishing. I set out some  
traps at our night camp, though  
the place is not very favorable.

Ruben Anderson + Ruben (Indian) were at camp.

Saturday Aug 8 We left our camp  
on the island just early in the morning.  
Evotemys in my traps. We found a  
northward among the islands past  
the high peak which is said to  
give the lake its name. It is  
very rugged and is rounded to  
its summit. A series of the  
channels among the islands  
above we had found it on  
strong current sets out two



Rae  
To Lake Hocamond

and the main lake. and there  
is probably a series of consid-  
erable size along the lake  
at this point. and there is evi-  
dently a southerly sized lake  
occupying a basin to the N.W.  
of the peak. Then here we left  
the lake and made a portage  
of about half a mile through  
swamps and over several  
small ridges to a good sized pond  
of irregular shape and from there  
made a portage of less than a  
quarter of a mile to another  
lake (the first portage at its  
N.W. end) along the crest  
of a very low ridge where  
there was a plain trail marked  
on the rock. From the second  
lake we made a portage of about  
3/4 of a mile mostly through  
swamps to an arm of Hocamond  
Lake along <sup>whose eastern shore</sup> ~~which~~ we paddled  
among the numerous islands.  
Toward evening we came to a harbor  
where the Indians were at a  
beach with the forest road.

Rae to St. Louis  
Lake Hocamond & Lake Grant

Mr. Thompson arrived and set  
us to help with the provisions  
on a large beam near a  
cannon weighing ground of  
the Indians where they build  
canoes. and this is the place  
where they say they met with  
the Indians on the way to Rae.  
Rabbits were quite common  
and a few were shot.

Sunday Aug 9. We made only  
a Sabbath Day's journey, leaving  
rather late and camping early.  
We passed through Lake Hocamond  
and left it by a portage a  
short distance east of the outlet  
toward its N.E. end. This portage  
is over low ground, mainly  
muck for about 1/2 of a mile  
and entered Lake <sup>Grant</sup> ~~Rae~~ in a  
small bay, near the mouth of  
which we camped. While the  
men were making the portage I  
sought to get a good picture with  
the spoon bait. We set nets and  
a trout took also a good  
one of small fish.

# Lake St. Croix ~~Lake Grant~~

Monday Aug 10 It rained during the night and was still stormy in the morning so we had to lie by. I took a series of footprints in my traps and made them up together with a bird in two. We took some shells from a beach 20 miles <sup>long</sup> from the shore. The lake is about 20 miles long. According to some of the old hunters the lake is a large body of water. The lake is called the lake of the long. The following plants were seen: *Picea nigra*, *Pinus strobus*, *Betula papyrifera*, *Salix glauca*, *Myrica gale*, *Sagittaria*, *Chamaenerion*, *Aster multiflorus*, *Alnus incana*, *Vitis idaea*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Vaccinium* (blueberry), *Juniperus communis* and some others. Some of which I have collected.

Tuesday Aug 11 The wind continued strong all day. Though I cleared in the afternoon and I was had to remain. I took a few mammals and made them up. The place is very favorable for trapping. Sam & Cross

# Lake ~~Grant~~ St. Croix

Wednesday Aug 12 We still had to remain at our camp in the morning stormy. I took a few mammals and made them up, also several fish. Took also two small fishes with spines for bait. Thursday Aug 13 I took a few mammals including *Sorex* & *Synaptomys*. After dinner though the weather was still far from settled we made a start. We crossed the lake diagonally toward the east and entered a shallow bay near the N.E. side from which we made a portage <sup>over a low divide</sup> about 1/2 mile to the mouth of the lake. This is about 2 miles long by 1 mile wide and is a large body of water. (From the E. end of Lake St. Croix a deep bay extends toward the south.) At the center of the main part of this lake is a rounded rocky island high and well wooded. We passed diagonally across on a N.E. direction and passing a large island



on the left and some  
two smaller ones on the right  
entered a bay on the N<sup>E</sup>  
side of the Lake. Between the  
Lake and Lake Grant lie sev-  
eral rocky hills. To the east  
is a high hill, the highest  
part of which shows up light  
grayish white in places con-  
trast with the rest of the hills stand  
most of the Lake several good  
sharp mountains from blue  
in the distance to the west.

From the N<sup>E</sup> point we made  
a portage of 175 paces into  
a smaller lake (apparently) lying  
at a higher elevation.

at the N end of the portage  
we camped and set out traps.  
The evening continues stormy.  
(Two others seen on front Lake)  
Near our camp I noticed Calla  
stella in bloom. Hymenophyllum and 2  
species of Hemysarthrus. Bruckia  
are of good size nearly 1 foot  
in diameter.

## Near Lac Seguin

Friday August 10. Rained much of the day. Took  
a spring. Took some photos of  
the same birds seen on the lake. A few  
mammals. A track of Hesperomys  
a Peromyscus seen and some others.  
A track of Sciurus in diameter  
had 50 annual rings. Peromyscus  
(wing) quite slender, resembling Peromyscus  
type. Peromyscus nearly 20.  
Rutilus chrysomelas about all  
fallen. Hesperomys was in the  
road near camp. Peromyscus &  
Chrysomelas were the two common  
fishes common in the rocky lake.

Saturday August 11. A day of rain. Took  
a spring. Took a number of photos of  
some very pretty, about middle of  
forenoon it cleared & part of afternoon  
we made a start to cross the  
lake. The snow was in which we were  
camped and probably about 10 paces  
into another lake of irregular shape  
the lake which we called the about 1/2  
mile long & 1/4 mile wide. The water  
at diagonally was small - perhaps 1/2  
a rocky ridge and through the  
marshes to a much like the part where

## Lac Fabre Seigneurie

in the lake about 3 miles  
to the eastward as being from near  
its east end was a mountain  
about 600 feet high. Its N.W. face  
was long and very precipitous. The  
all slopes were gradual. Notably  
the lake contained just a slight swell and  
it seemed the lake was a shallowly  
lacustrine and from the thinning  
channels among islands to another  
expansion of the lake which was  
mainly circular and about 1/2 mile  
in diameter. It contained only  
a few small islands. One of the  
lakes was a shallowly directing in  
that it lay a narrow channel  
about 10 yards long and level  
at a small ripple to a smaller  
long lake <sup>Lac Ren</sup> then through a  
short channel to a large lake  
with many rocky islands. Some  
of these were high and rocky and  
had a great number of loose  
boulders scattered over them  
the many places where was  
bushy down then sloping sides  
which showed brightly in the sun

## Key of Bill

We found northward along to  
the shore being mostly unbroken  
and a channel being a  
perceptible current northward. It  
being more nearly toward the center  
on the left side of the channel  
an island I supposed to be a large  
island. Not others seen at the  
narrower near camp. Upwards for  
not very even <sup>mountain</sup> ~~water~~ seen on  
the lake slightly above camp.  
To the west at a distance of several  
miles an even ridge of good sized  
mountains the range having a  
north and south direction.

Friday Aug 16. Today being a <sup>Lojelle</sup> strong  
"Friday" the Indians could not work  
so we had to remain in camp. They  
were able to hunt and fish however  
so helped out on the food supply.  
I caught a mink near camp but  
took no other mammals. One of  
the Indians cooked a moose near  
camp but it had been skinned by  
the dogs and had made off.  
The day was mostly fine but the  
wind came up in the afternoon.



Monday Aug 17 About the middle of  
the forenoon the wind went down  
somewhat, and we made a start  
11 miles N. E. for a mile or  
so and then turned N. at right  
angles to a bay about half a mile  
in extent a large rounded  
appearance of the lake To the north  
of the bay was a range of high  
hills in one of which appears  
cut by a deep narrow ravine  
this bay is probably 3 miles in  
diameter. A large river runs  
by the entrance to head near  
the Coppermine and the upper  
part of which forms one of  
the branches of that river.  
Leaving this bay on the N. E. side  
we turned sharply to the west  
of the entrance to the bay and  
passed through a strait  
about 1/4 of a mile wide  
containing several islands to  
the main part of the lake  
then turning northward again  
we followed the eastern shore  
for several miles and

entered a narrow deep bay  
where we camped.

During the afternoon we  
traveled some 5 miles  
the bank was very even  
a ledge of rocks. We went  
a shore and found here  
after a short search we  
killed her with the rifle. I  
proved to be an old female  
probably with young somewhere  
in the vicinity. So far the  
Lake is shaped much like this



The range of mts seen yester-  
day to the west still shows  
plainly on the western  
shore of the lake appears to  
be about half way to them  
probably 6 or 8 miles

Made about 15 miles

Tuesday Aug 12. We did not leave camp until after dinner. When we left the bay with the big northward. kept on up the western shore. Most of it is very high and spungy moss. The surface of the shore was on a point to bay with cutting shore and high hills. Some of the hills are about 1000 ft. high. The soil then is very better with forest moss covering. We saw a lot of about the water in the afternoon. But failed to kill one. We camped on the shore to a very rough spot. There is a small stream in the middle of the stream and about 100 ft. high. I saw and saw some. Some of the birds were at the top. Some greenish black. Some moss and the Canadian there had killed by Indians camped here. The birds were seen in the bay.

Wednesday Aug 13. We left camp rather early and paddled about 5 miles N. through along the shore and nearly to the end. and entering a bay on the west side. It is called. In descending some slight rapids and entering a <sup>small</sup> channel. The current here is very strong. The N. shore was strongly lined the south also for some distance but perhaps in S. shore was of sand and higher and well wooded. This channel soon expanded into a portage lake. The stream we left by a stream on the N.W. side before reaching the end. From this we emerged into another lake. It is in a valley and perhaps 10 miles across. On its N.E. shore is a range of high hills 500 or 1000 feet high. The land is very good sparsely wooded.

This channel soon expanded into a long narrow lake. At its outlet we made a portage of about half



is more on the left side of the  
river is a series of rapids  
This portage led mostly over boulders  
and through a pine forest of  
Picea & spruce. We ended at a  
small lake at the foot of the rapids  
Here we had to camp for it was  
nearly dark & cold everything  
was new.

The river was 70-80 feet wide in  
places and a path led through  
the side where we camped. A  
mile long from this the river  
again narrowed and in a series of  
falls about half a mile in  
length it another expansion of the  
river. Here also a portage was  
made on the left side. It was  
more precipitous than the last one  
and a little larger but led over  
quite smooth ground. A small  
lake emerged from this in the  
river here and there expanded  
to a small channel with  
little current. This kept up for  
until a small pond was reached  
then emerged into a large lake

the great part of it was 4 or 5  
miles long narrow portion of  
it was a few feet wide and  
there was a narrow part where there  
was considerable current to avoid  
part of the lake was range covered  
part of the lake was west of the  
last big lake between N. & S. to  
the westward. There is a current by  
the bottom of the lake N. & S.  
they have some steep slopes and  
initially will narrow and consist  
of narrow parallel ridges as  
far as I can see. To the north  
of us is a large outlying  
mountain. We passed a small  
lake and a small pond and  
then the narrow part and  
then towards the N. & S.  
camped on a small island after  
going about 3 miles in the last  
part of the lake. The shores of  
this lake are mainly low with  
small islands and bays, still wooded  
there is some rock exposed  
from the last big lake

Friday Aug 21

We made a good start with a  
fine wind and taking a  
good course we went a point  
and then turning more to the  
right proceeded up the lake  
during the forenoon we passed  
a large island several miles  
in length on which is a mountain  
upwards of 100 feet high  
we passed between this and the  
eastern shore. Passing this  
we sailed nearly all the  
afternoon in a general  
N or NE course. About  
the middle of the after-  
noon we came to a point  
on Lake & on which are  
three high hills upwards of  
700 or 800 feet high. The eastern  
most one is much the largest.  
They are rocky but not pre-  
cipitous and are sparsely  
wooded. We passed to the  
left of these and taking  
a <sup>small</sup> ~~small~~ <sup>small</sup> parallel to the large  
but separated from it by a  
long <sup>high</sup> island and a broad channel

pursued a westerly course for  
3 or 4 miles turned southward  
through a narrow channel in  
course of an expansion of Lake  
a mile or so wide. This we  
crossed in a westerly direction  
and from a small bay made  
a portage of about 100 yards  
into another bay apparently  
a part of the same Lake.  
We then pursued a somewhat  
circuitous but general westerly  
course for two or three  
miles and encamped at a  
narrow strait between two small  
expanses of the channel.  
Most of the country passed  
today is rather low with  
the exception of the hills  
mentioned though occasional  
outcrops of rock occur all  
along. At the point where  
we are encamped the  
rocks are clothed with the  
usual shrubs & trees.  
Saw moose tracks today



Wednesday

Wednesday Aug 3. This morning we  
started on a canoe trip down the  
river and for other reasons  
thought to not start as far further  
as I paid for and we passed  
one very fine waterfall on Indian  
in the way to Indian as well  
as the river it had a part of the  
water he did not know himself.  
From here we went a few miles  
with us. The first went westward  
to the river and then the other side  
and then turned to the north  
and after a short reach entered  
a long channel running north  
to the east. There was at first  
a narrow but it soon widened to  
nearly a mile. At its head was  
a long hill about 200 feet  
high terminating abruptly on the south  
side of the river in a craggy hill which  
was slightly from the water. On its  
slope but to the N.W. of the  
highest part was the Indian of  
a place. From there we entered  
the Indian country and reached  
the river prominent to the north

Thursday Aug 4. Took up traps again,  
Eutamias maritimus & Peromyscus

Took some photos of the rapids. Then  
going a short distance we came  
to a small rapid where we landed  
up the canoe with the line. In soon  
after came to a lake Hayden  
of considerable size and very  
irregular outline. On its northeast  
side ran a well marked ridge  
passing out of the river and around  
a narrow channel much obstructed  
by rocks though in places it was  
very deep and clear. We made  
two portages in the afternoon.  
Besides several times pulling the  
canoe up rapids with the line  
toward evening we came to a  
portage about half a mile  
long over a rocky ridge across  
a creek. It was considerably  
at probably cuts off some bad rapids  
at its upper end we camped.  
I packed up my specimens &  
set out traps. Big beaver weasels  
in the marshes also Chamaecha  
and a 5 leaved water plant (red flowers)

Wednesday August 5 I took Synaptura sooty  
keelson and Cortina in my traps.  
My pet started quite early and had only  
gone a few hundred yards when we came  
to a rapid port which we portaged  
Raspberries mammifer here. and I saw  
a ruby crown to feeding fledged young  
the portaged into a small irregular lake  
with rocky shores, highest on the north  
side. We passed south of this lake  
by another portage and almost at once  
reached another. A long wooded  
ridge on the north side of this lake  
was next crossed by a portage about  
a mile and a half long. This ridge  
was well wooded with birch, aspen  
white & black spruce, Banksia, Poni  
of good size with the usual under  
growth of Viburnum, Cornus etc.  
Several swampy places were crossed  
where Saxifraga alpinus, Kalmia  
glauca, Lilium patentic, dwarf birch  
Marrubium Chamaedaphne etc were  
common. Vitis chaca also Rhus  
copallina at waters edge. Saw  
tracks of Moose, beaver and Caribou  
at night camp. Went off Portage

Monday Aug 24 Last night the  
sun set at 7.30 and rose the next  
at 4.30. We made an early start  
and proceeded on up the trail  
in a northwesterly direction. After  
going a few miles we passed  
through a narrow pass and  
came to a small lake. The  
northward trail made me  
think that we were approaching  
the outlet though it was  
very small. I walked to the  
edge of the lake. The wooded ridge  
that we had just crossed was now  
of a valley in front. However  
we continued on up the  
trail and in the last part we  
heard the sound of a rapid.  
This we found to be a very  
swift rapid. The water plunging  
down for about 300 yards  
in a perfect torrent. We made  
a portage of a length on the  
left bank the portage trail being  
about at the mouth of the  
rapid. At the portage I noted



Unkenia (Rubus) (Saxifraga)  
Rosa, aculeata, virginica, vitellina  
then I took across the former  
of good size some nearly 2 feet  
in diameter. At the foot of the  
rapids I took a good size  
one jumping a number I caught  
some with my spoon hook  
when I left him lying on  
the rocks to cover the postage  
A number attempted to appropriate  
one of them and in my return  
I caught him at still soap  
holding the chain with one  
hand and pulling the fish  
away from him with the other  
until he put his foot <sup>the hook</sup> into it  
I took photos of the rapids  
From here we kept on down the  
river, descending a short rapids  
a few hundred yards below the Big  
rapids and another a quarter of  
a mile beyond. The river here  
was a broad deep channel  
which wound in a rather  
circuitous way between high  
rocky banks sparsely wooded

as there a quarter of a mile  
below the last rapids we came  
to another rapid. This was  
sufficiently formidable but was  
so low the water was only  
a quarter of a mile long. There  
we made a portage by the river  
on the west side over a rocky  
ridge and across a narrow  
track. At the lower end of  
the portage we camped. On the  
portage I saw many red currants  
(smooth fruited) Thalictrum  
leaves are green smooth  
Aspen (some Aspen) on the  
portage and some white spruces  
Black currants with a disproportionate  
twice as common. The red  
ones are fine. Many moose  
tracks - some quite fresh seen  
today - and another mark seen  
in the evening there are common  
putting by signs.

Thursday Aug 25 We made a late  
start on account of having work  
to finish up. We crossed the  
small lake and ran a small  
rapid taking in some water in  
doing so. This fell into a narrow  
arm of a small lake. We searched  
several days before finding the  
outlet which flowed from the  
northerly bay. The work was  
slow and made progress difficult.  
At the outlet was a high round  
rock with a few trees growing  
on its sides. Descending the stream  
we came within a few hundred  
yards to a short rapid where  
we portaged about 75 yards  
on the left bank. This portage  
was well marked by beaver  
trees. At its foot was entrance  
to a small arm of another lake  
and began searching for the outlet.  
The first northerly bay looked promising  
but we went to its head in vain. We  
then retraced our way and took the  
middle bay. <sup>on the left shore</sup> ~~crossing~~ after going a short  
distance. We saw a large old muskrat

Monday Aug 26 We made a good start  
and pursued our way northward up the  
inlet. After going about 2 miles we  
came to a bay which made us turn  
the boat. This we approached in hope  
of finding the outlet but had to  
come back and then took the channel  
which led northward a mile or two  
beyond we came to a bay making  
us toward the east but not finding  
any current entering the narrow passage  
we kept on. The channel here was  
a better <sup>a range of high hills was apparent ahead</sup> ~~short of~~ <sup>the hills</sup> ~~than~~ <sup>the hills</sup>  
came to where the lake widened  
out and on the right or west side  
appeared a long gravelly island nearly  
devoid of trees which stretched E. & W.  
a narrow arm of the lake stretching  
eastward to the north of it. As there  
was no current entering this passage  
we left it and to the open lake and  
crossed diagonally westward to  
a high rocky point. Beyond here  
we could not go the wind now  
being too strong. We climbed  
the high rocks and found no more  
in a gardenized lake. One arm of



which we had come up where  
another arm stretched away to the  
S.W. It is bounded on the N.W.  
by a range of mts. essentially igneous  
of 15 or 20 feet high. before mentioned  
It is very irregular in shape with  
many islands and bays. Most of  
the islands are high & have steep  
precipitous slopes. to the N.E. the  
lake stretches for several miles  
and in some places quite broad.  
On the point where we are I have  
observed Abies alba, Aspen,  
Autostaphylos, Rosa, Ribes (red mouth)  
Juniperus nana and procumbens,  
Lupinus, Lupinus, Vaccinium (blackberry)  
Rubus (raspberry) white & black spice  
Bush Vitis idaea Morus, Empetrum  
various willows, etc.

Thursday Aug 27 We started shortly  
after sunrise, across the bay to  
some islands before the wind  
rose. Then we had breakfast and  
then sailed northward with  
a fair wind keeping to the  
left side of several large  
islands. and finally crossing to

the N.W. shore and entering an inlet  
about 1/2 of 10 miles wide and  
bounded on each side by rounded  
volcanic hills sparsely wooded except  
in some of the ravines. We sailed  
along this for about 3 miles and  
then as we seemed to be entering  
a large bay of Lake and saw  
over our bows a forest by the smoke  
of a large fire which was  
burning to the eastward we  
went ashore to wait until it  
cleared away. I set traps and  
"Coney" the Indian went hunting  
as we needed meat badly. The  
place where we landed was on  
the south W. side of the inlet. near  
the N.W. end of a gravelly  
point high toward the water  
but low back toward its base  
where there was a grove of  
white spruce and a small  
mountain pine. Back of this the  
hill rose steeply. sparsely  
wooded and with much stone  
rock.

In the afternoon I went north



ward along the shore climbing  
higher and higher and as  
the smoke had now cleared  
away somewhat I gradually  
came to realize that G. Ben Lake  
was before me, and that we  
were camped on an island within  
a mile or two of the open  
lake. On reaching the highest  
point I had a good view  
of the Great Lake which stretched  
to the horizon on the east  
west and north. A few islands  
near shore and a group of  
high ones some miles out  
were all that broke the monotony of  
the waters.

In places several hundred feet  
above the level of the lake were  
several ponds one of great depth  
and in this I saw a species of  
fish. A few seemed small ones.  
Two others about 10 inches long were  
seen but I could not secure one.  
They were about close together  
sometimes near the surface and  
sometimes going quite deep and

feeding in the rocks like suckers.  
Toward evening we took up  
the traps taking two Peromyscus  
and pushed down the hills  
both lake side along the shore  
continued a short distance until  
we came to a good place to  
set a net where we camped  
in a little sheltered bay behind  
an island. Just to the  
west a bay makes in about half  
a mile. It was camped the  
ground slopes gently back to  
a high rocky hill. A few  
good sized white spruce and  
low willows and birches cover  
the point. The birches are  
now most all turned yellow  
and the willows also though  
some of them are just blossoming.  
The shores of the lake except in  
places like the one where we are,  
are high and rocky and often  
are precipitous from the water  
and the few islands are rocky  
with perhaps a few scattering trees.



Friday Aug 25. We made an early start and paddled in a general E. course along the shore. The day was fine but the smoke which had now with a change of wind spread over the surrounding country obscured our view and made our march unnecessary and useless so that as we could not see the points and consequently went to the bottom of several bays. During the forenoon we paddled along a coast somewhat like that at our camp. A few rocky islands were visible. Back from the shore the Mts rose higher and higher in irregular ranges. As we proceeded we passed many rapines filled with loose rock and without any vegetation evidently moraines. In the afternoon we passed the mouths of two deep bays bounded by high rocky hills. Then we found that what we had considered as high island was the extremity of a long

point which we had to round. Had the smoke not shut off our view we could easily have crossed the bay instead of going to its bottom. This point was evidently of moraine origin and was in places 100 feet above the water. It was all of loose boulders and supported no vegetation except a few willows near the water. It was terminated by a high precipitous rock. This point was about 5 miles long and probably 2 miles at its base which was fairly well wooded for about 2 miles. The rest being without trees as stated.

Round this point we paddled back along its dreary and monotonous shore and had nearly reached its base before we found that another similar but shorter point must be rounded. This we did and turning back down its westerly shore came to a small sandy

day where a few scattering  
species came close to the shore.  
Here we camped as it was late  
and as the weather looked  
threatening we put up the  
tent for the first time in  
some time, as we paid  
attention by wind.

At our camp the ground is  
quite rocky. In some places  
almost devoid of vegetation  
in others with scrubby and  
mossy stretches. White spruces  
and a few Tamaracs are the  
prevailing trees and willows  
the conspicuous shrubs.

A few small muddy ponds  
lie a little back from the  
shore. Empetrum nigrum is  
very common and in many  
places forms a dense carpet  
and is clothed with berries  
and many blueberries are  
also found.

The wind is rising in the  
evening and it threatens rain.

Saturday August 24. It rained  
some during the night but  
the day was nearly free from  
rain. Though it blew hard  
all day from the N.E. I  
spent the forenoon hunting over  
the country toward the pond or small  
wood. It was very rough and rocky.  
Several good birds were secured.  
Observed the following plants:  
Picea abies, Juniperus communis, Larix laricina  
(specimens), Betula papyrifera & var.  
Alnus incana, Parnassia,  
Potentilla, Empetrum nigrum, Lupinus,  
Thymus, Androsace, Androsace,  
los, Maianthemum, Poa (various)  
Vitis, Chenopodium, The, Helianthus,  
galea, Androsace, Androsace and other  
birds are feeding on the berries  
of Empetrum. Hare sparrow is quite  
common. Noted several three  
small flocks of Pterodroma coastalis  
birds but I saw none though  
I hunted for them carefully.  
Came the Indian spent most  
of the day hunting caribou but  
saw none.



Sunday August 30 Another windy day and no wind at our camp. In the morning shot two Hatching geese a male and a female to our credit. Also shot an Hudsonian Crow and some Sandwiches Coney again went hunting but found no Caribou. Though fairly fresh tracks are all about. Some of these Caribou signs are in the quarter throughout the summer but most of them go to the Brown Grass. He shot at and wounded a black sheep but did not secure it. I found some signs of small mammals especially Microtus but set a line of traps for them. The wind has now (evening) gone down somewhat but the weather is far from being settled.

Rabbits Chomaceros still looks some fresh though most of it has fallen.

Monday Aug 31 Took only 1 each of Exotomys and Microtus in my traps. In the forenoon I made a collection of plants, all my dyes would accommodate and fixed up my specimens. In the afternoon I went hunting but saw few birds. Found 3 ♂ Hutton Plains and took two of them. They are just commencing to turn white. Saw two Gophers and several Pigeon hawks. Saw some white spines 100 feet in diameter also some aspens of rather small size. There were very few shortbills or Plains about. The day was very windy with a little rain in the forenoon. In the evening had quite a flurry of snow. Coney the Indian went hunting about noon and was, nearly dark, has not returned. He got back and reported finding fresh tracks of a caribou moose and a young one but had to leave the track on account of darkness.



Tuesday Sept 1 When we awoke this morning the ground was white with snow and it was still snowing all day and snow squalls followed another and in the evening it was snowing steadily.

This morning "Coney" went back to his moose track and between 11 and 5 in the afternoon came back with some of the meat which is a great blessing to me. He and McConley will go in the morning to dry it as it is too far to bring to camp. The young deer a small brown animal escaped. The meat was acceptable as we have been on short rations most of the time since leaving Fort Rae for fear of our provisions going out.

I found some footprints in my traps and shot some birds which I made up in the afternoon. I spent the forenoon hunting Ptarmigan but found none nor did I see much of anything but small birds on account of bad weather.

Wednesday Sept 2 The day opened with a driving snow storm which however ceased about the middle of the forenoon. I took nothing in my traps but shot a few small birds. Though birds were scarce McConley and "Coney" went off to where the moose was killed to dry the meat. While I remained alone at the camp to do what collecting I saw until we can continue our journey. The day was cloudy with occasional snow flurries, and cold as the wind kept on blowing. I made things as comfortable as possible about camp as we will be obliged to stay here a couple of days at any rate to prepare the meat. In the afternoon I reset some of my traps finding some signs of Microtus I think.

We are now able for the first time in weeks to satisfy our appetites at each meal instead of feeling hungry at the end of each meal.



Thursday Sept 3 McMillan and the  
Indian arrived early bringing the  
meat I took early and McMillan in  
my traps and spent most of the day  
hunting specimens taking a number  
of birds found for small birds  
of Ptarmigan and collected some  
also some a number of birds which  
I supposed but some south?  
- traveled over a large extent of  
the barren country - the rest  
of our camp but found no trace  
of Ptarmigan or any mammals. The  
Ptarmigan was probably bred here  
as I found a family of young  
with the old bird. The males are  
found in small companies by  
themselves but a number of  
females and an old nest  
showing they breed here. Only a  
few golden plovers seen today  
and no Sanderlings. Rusty grackles  
were common and I saw a  
large flock of Empidonax hammondi.  
Junco prairie observed.  
The day was rather fine

Friday Sept 4 I am still alone in  
camp. Took some Ptarmigan and  
other specimens in the morning  
and then spent the rest of the  
day working on specimens, as  
considerable work had accumu-  
lated. Made up a good lot of  
Ptarmigan. The day was cloudy  
with a cold rain, but the  
wind has abated considerably  
and had we the meat ready  
we could continue our journey.  
The evening is cloudy with indi-  
cations of rain.

Saturday Sept 5 I spent most of the  
day packing specimens and getting  
things up generally. Took a black-  
belled plover from a flock of golden.  
It was quite lean while the golden  
plovers are generally fat now. I found  
a good deal during the day.

In the evening McMillan and  
the Indian arrived with a load  
of meat and horse to return  
tomorrow for the rest. The horse  
was killed about 10 miles off and  
through a very rough rocky



country which makes it a matter of some difficulty in buying the meat back Mac says the hoofs of the moose were worn down very much from the rough condition of the country where it lived.

Sunday Sept 6 In the morning Mac and the Indian set off again to the meat cache. Took some *Microtus* in my traps and set out more also took a few birds. Last night the small ponds were skinned with ice for the first time.

Today small birds are much less common than yesterday and probably many left in the night. The day was mostly fair with less wind than usual and the evening gave promise of a good day tomorrow.

Monday Sept 7 Took *Microtus* <sup>*Mustela*</sup> and a few birds and made them up and packed the rest of my specimens which were dry. It was a fine day with little wind. In the afternoon Mac and Cona were working bringing the last of the dried meat and the skin of the moose. Shortly before sunset a flock of *swongese* flew along the shore from the east. They intended to alight in our bay but were frightened away by our camp and went back along the shore. I went up there with my gun and killed four at one shot. Will skin one and take measurements of the others. If the weather is favorable we will start along the coast early in the morning. Small birds have been scarcer the last two days than before. Ice formed on the ponds last night.



Tuesday Sept 8. We left camp on  
the same day and after taking  
the meat which was about a  
mile along the shore we sailed  
eastward along the coast until  
about 2 in the afternoon when  
we were forced to put into a  
bay on account of the wind  
which had increased very much.  
We finished drying the meat  
and I skinned the seven  
foxes finding it very fat  
and refusing such work. We  
came about 15 miles along  
a narrow rocky coast with  
a few small islands dotting  
the bay where we camped in  
a fairly wooded sort of place  
lumbered by some timber  
about a foot in diameter.  
I collected ground squirrels at  
first seen on the top peak  
of G. S. Lake. Set out some  
meat traps. The whole of the  
day till dark & bright, some  
more of only moderate beam  
and I continued to camp

Wednesday Sept 9. We left camp  
about 10 o'clock and sailed with  
a fair wind nearly continuously  
until 12 making about 20 miles.  
We passed wooded along the  
coast passing about half a  
dozen <sup>or nearly</sup> bays with sandy  
beaches fairly wooded between them.  
In the afternoon we had nearly  
reached McVicar Bay and took  
some midday paddling across  
a broad bay nearly 12 miles  
a series of low rocky islands  
lay toward our right and on  
the left several deep bays.  
We rounded the point and entered  
McVicar Bay shortly before sunset  
and camped in a small bay.  
Toward the northwest can be  
seen the Scinted Grass Hills  
on the north side of the lake, a  
favorite resort of the Indians. It is  
quite high and is said to be  
well wooded. Grizzly Bear Man-  
can across the Bay has snow  
on the summit, apparently continuous.

Thursday Sept 11 We left our camp  
about 7 AM and crossed a large  
bay - a S.W. direction toward  
the island, where we hope to  
cross the entrance to McVicar  
Bay. When we reached this place  
at the extremity of the point  
of a low island the wind  
was too strong to make the crossing.  
This was about 11 o'clock. We  
therefore went into a small  
bay and set out across it before  
the wind would go down.  
I shot some ptarmigan and  
after dinner made up one  
bag with some other specimens.  
I took on hand. Shot a skua  
here. About 4 the wind from  
luckily, gone down almost to  
a deep calm. We started out  
for the low point of island  
and reached it in 30 minutes.  
I estimated the distance as four  
miles. From here we crossed  
diagonally in a N.W. direction  
for the point of the mainland.

This was about 4 miles from  
the island. The large salt  
~~was shown very plainly and~~  
~~cannot be less than 25 miles~~  
~~in length.~~ After turning north  
rounding the point, we passed  
several smaller rocky points  
and entered a shallow  
gravelly bay where we  
camped. The large mountain  
lie to the southward of us  
and seem to have a considerable  
area above the timberline,  
and the gullies of this part  
of the Mt are filled with  
snow. I estimated the  
height as 2000 feet and the  
part above timber as 500  
feet. From this base we  
broke low area sandy and  
with wooded patches to  
the barren point. At our  
camp the rocks approach near  
the water and the trees are  
uprooted.



Friday Sept 11. Left Camp about 7:30 and  
proceeded westward along the coast  
which was fairly straight. The shore  
was mostly rocky and rather low and  
some sparsely wooded ridges extended  
back to the Mts. which are now lower  
than those nearer the point but  
have some snow on them. They  
are rounded to their summits.  
Large areas have been burned over  
and show grayish in the distance  
but a narrow river shows them  
to be covered with willows and  
other shrubs whose changing  
tintings are magnificently colored  
different shades of yellow, red and  
green giving a beautiful effect.  
In the forenoon we passed quite  
a stretch of steep clay banks.  
In the afternoon we passed along  
a long bay with gravelly shores and  
in one place high steep banks of sand  
and spruce covered shores, and  
past on to three small willow islands  
we encamped at sunset in a small  
sandy bay among the spruce woods.  
The land is low and stretches

back a mile or two to the foothills  
above about 1000 ft. as the common  
here red tamaracks, now beginning  
to change color, reach a good  
size. Moose tracks are common  
in the low growth and the  
sides of the hills apparently afford  
the animals good pasturage.  
Saturday Sept 12. We left our camp  
early and after paddling a short  
distance we saw a small island  
5 miles when we had to put ashore.  
The route proceeding up from the  
bay a long point about 1/2 mile  
long and with nearly small tracks  
of Moose and Bear are common.  
When the wind went down we  
made a start and rounded the  
long point which seems to be  
the turning point of the coast.  
The shore here trending southwest  
we put ashore here in a  
shallow limestone bay. The land  
is rather low and grown up  
in spruces and willows.



Sunday Sept 13 We left our camp about 7:30  
and paddled across two rather small bays  
and then rounded a long narrow point  
and turned into a bay which ran some  
distance back toward the east. Its  
north shore was bounded by a  
low sandy flat 50 yards or so wide  
and back of this a low ridge cut  
by gullies ran parallel to the shore.  
This was covered by small growth  
which shone bright with the changing  
foliage of the willows, dwarf birches  
etc. The sandy flat was beautifully  
wooded with tall slender white  
spruces. I took some photos here  
We then passed on westward  
and passing one or two small  
points by one of which an Indian  
family the first human beings seen  
on this our party since leaving  
the vicinity of Fort Rae, we rounded  
another long point and entered  
a deep wide bay. We crossed it  
diagonally and camped in a  
small inlet where we were protect-  
ed from the wind and waves.

Monday Sept 14 Left camp at 7 o'clock  
and rounded a good sized bay  
and started on a large bay but  
were forced by the wind to  
stop about 10 o'clock. I busied  
myself with some specimens and  
we remained until nearly 3 when  
the wind had gone down a little.  
We then rounded the deep bay  
and passed a long bare gravelly  
point where the ice had piled  
up great quantities of small  
stones beyond this we took  
another smaller but smaller  
bay. These bays have low sandy  
and rocky shores and are  
well wooded. The tamaracs  
were giving quite an impress  
to the scenery by its yellowish  
foliage, also the aspens.  
Two or three smaller bays were  
next crossed. In one of these was  
an Indian camp and a young  
man paddled out to us and talked  
a few minutes with us. We  
camped at dark in a small bay  
having a wide road to the canoe.



Thursday Sept 15 We left camp at 7  
o'clock and after passing one or  
two points came to the deep bay  
at the bottom of the deep head  
something over 40 miles from  
the outlet of the lake. The day  
was fine but dead calm and  
we were enabled to strike across  
the mouth of this bay about  
3 miles. While crossing we saw  
many large trout. We had our  
first meal on the point  
across the bay. The Manitou  
Islands which had been in  
sight since mid afternoon  
yesterday were appeared quite  
near. They are high and  
rocky and apparently <sup>partially</sup> grown  
over with Ericaceous shrubs.  
Their apparent nearness and  
constantly changing appearance  
as one travels along the  
canal has apparently been the  
reason for their name. We  
passed them about one o'clock  
apparently about a mile off

shore. In the afternoon  
we came about 20 miles  
along a nearly straight  
coast rather low and fairly  
well wooded and with some  
and gravelly shores. We camped  
at sunset on the shore which  
seems to keep on in much  
the same direction. The day  
was warm and perfectly calm  
and the breeze was quite variable  
some. Tracks of bears and  
moose were seen on the shore  
in the afternoon and we  
heard swans off the deep  
bay and saw their tracks  
on the shore in one place.  
I shot a number of birds  
and took some photos.  
The evening is fine though  
in the afternoon it looked  
a little threatening.



Wednesday Sept 16 We made our only  
start though we had some diffi-  
culty landing in the surf. After  
pulling a few miles we were forced  
to put ashore on account of the wind.  
The coast here is flat and  
nearly barren, though back a half  
mile or so the spruce woods  
run parallel to the shore. Shortly  
after noon we made another  
start and kept along the coast  
which was much in the same char-  
acter until <sup>nearly</sup> dark when we had  
to put ashore rather suddenly by  
a thick fog which came on.  
The place where we landed  
was almost devoid of trees, a  
few small spruces and willows  
being the only ones. But we got  
up a shelter made ourselves  
as comfortable as possible  
We saw few birds today

Thursday Sept 17 It rained and  
blew hard during the night and  
was still blowing at daylight.  
I skinned some birds I had  
and about noon the wind went  
down so we were able to start  
again. When it cleared up a little  
we could see that we were near  
the end of the lake and we  
passed the outlet half a mile  
or so from where we camped.  
It rained considerably while we  
were crossing the narrow end  
of the lake to the N shore. We  
made for some tents where  
the Indians were drying fish and  
meeting one in a canoe we got  
him to show us the location of  
the old Fort HB. This was on  
a piece of ground slightly higher  
than the surrounding marsh and  
beside a narrow channel  
which connects a rounded bay  
half a mile or more in length  
with the main body of the lake.  
We entered this bay and after  
some search for a suitable



place to camp, pitched our camp  
on the northern shore where  
low and high ground are easily  
accessible. The ground surrounding  
this bay is rather low and  
mossy and grown up to  
spruces and willows and  
tamaracks. As it was late  
when we camped I did not  
pitch out any traps. The weather  
continues rainy and threatening.  
It is my intention to remain  
here several days and make  
as complete a collection as  
possible. I took a muskrat  
in the evening near camp this  
being the first place where  
I have seen any since leaving  
the mouth of the Red River  
and Lake. We  
were visited in the early evening  
by 5 Indians who talked  
at great length with Coney  
my canoe man who now  
has the first opportunity in  
making to converse with his  
people.

Friday Sept 18 I took some birds  
and set out a lot of traps in  
the marsh and in spruce woods.  
The day was rather wet and  
unpleasant and unfavorable for  
collecting. Was out the forenoon  
set traps for muskrats and  
snags for bats.

Saturday Sept 19 Took a good catch  
of Mammals including Sorex  
Microtus, Eutamias, Peromyscus, Lepus  
and Sciurus and also took some  
birds from bushes and willows  
near fort chopping thin woods  
also tamarack. Observed the following  
plants. Picea alba Juniperus nana  
Salix (several species) Salix nana  
Populus tremuloides Aspen Arctostaphylos  
Rosa Empetrum Lepargyrea  
Chamaenerion Pyrola Lilium palustre  
Andromeda polifolia Arctostaphylos  
Marrubium Rubus (Hb) Vitis idaea  
Opuncia Aster



Sunday, Sept. 20 Took Ernst Thompson  
a Ernst Thompson in my traps and  
a rabbit. Did not hunt for  
from camp but busied myself  
with specimens. Birch and melons  
nearly bare of leaves

Monday Sept 21 Took a number  
of mammals including  
Microtus & Putorius observed  
squirrels (red & purple fruit) near the  
entrance of the small river. It  
cleared during the afternoon  
The season has just commenced  
to change. Put up quite a lot  
of specimens in the afternoon  
and reset a good many of my  
traps. Mac & the Indian also  
reset some steel traps and  
some snares for rabbits

In the morning we had a  
fine view of the snow  
covered mountains in the  
direction of Fort Norman.  
Saw a large flock of Arctic  
gulls. Flying south.

Tuesday Sept 22 Took a fair  
catch of mammals including Ernst  
Thompson, which I now consider to  
be the Ernst Thompson described  
by Richardson from this place.  
There were very few birds  
about and I took only a  
species of partridge. The day was  
fine but windy and warmer  
than for several days. Reset  
some of my traps in the evening  
but a flock (of Arctic gulls)  
from the Indians and passed  
it. Saw a few Arctic gulls on a  
high part of the country west  
of Fort Thompson.

Wednesday Sept 23. Took a fair catch  
of mammals but nothing unusual  
except a mouse. The day was  
cloudy and there were very few  
birds about.

Thursday Sept 24 A rainy day  
and unpropitious for work. Took  
a fair catch of Arctic gulls and  
made them up and changed  
some of my traps.



Friday Sept 25. Took a rather small catch of mammals including Microtus and Synaptomys. There were many fox tracks. Saw a N. Shrike in pursuit of a rat which was evidently much alarmed. Was visited by an Indian who has just arrived from the Biggby Bear Hills where he says moose are very common. He also reported otters to be common about McVicar's Bay.

We have made arrangements with the Indians to leave here with us on Monday and to help us on the way down the river. It is reported very low and as we would be heavily loaded we might have much difficulty at the rapids.

Saturday Sept 26. Took Arctomys Erctomys and 4 Synaptomys. The day was cold and windy. Saw and shot a clay-colored sparrow the first one seen

for some time. Caught some of my traps. Obtained and preserved some whitefish a large one and two small ones probably the young whitefish.

Sunday Sept 27. Took a small catch of mammals including Arctomys and Synaptomys. Have made arrangements to leave in the morning with the Indians. Took some photos of the site of St. Francis.

Monday Sept 28. Stopped up my traps and we went down to the Indians' houses to start with them for Fort Norman. The wind was too strong to cross the lake to the north and we had to wait until after noon when we made a start and sailing to the head of Bear River descended it for 20 miles or so and encamped at sunset on the right bank.

The country about the lake where the river leaves it is



flat and barren. The barrens  
extending for several miles  
from the shore.

Bear River leaves the lake  
between high banks of clay  
and gravel and with a strong  
current. A few miles down  
the banks become lower and  
here I saw <sup>white</sup> birch and poplars  
(aspens) are of fair size  
and of good growth. The  
principal tree however is the  
white spruce. The current is  
nearly 5 miles an hour and  
several small rapids occur.  
At our camp the banks are  
higher and below is a line  
of low hills.

Tuesday Sept 29. Snow fell during  
the night and the morning was  
cloudy and cold. We made an  
early start and paddled down  
the softly running stream.  
The ridge seen in the distance  
at nightfall gradually appeared  
the river cut formed the left  
bank for several miles.

We reached the Rapid about  
~~11:30~~ noon and ran at landing.  
Keeping close to the right bank  
the mt was then passed. At  
this point a good deal of  
ice still remained on the  
banks. This was said to be  
ice formed by the river  
overflowing an account of its  
bed being filled with gravel  
ice. A short distance below  
here we stopped at the camp  
of John Sanderson, a well  
known man throughout  
the north. Here we were  
hospitably entertained and  
given much attention.  
The banks at the rapids  
are high, of ~~hard~~ clay and  
loose rock and steep.  
Below here the river shows  
a more southern aspect.  
The birches and poplars being  
of fair size and the under  
brush more low variant  
both aspens and Balsam  
poplars are of fair size



and grow chiefly on the  
north bank. The spruce are  
of fair size.

As we approached Fort Norman  
the banks were gravelly and the  
woods back from the river  
mostly fire-scarped. The Mts.  
near Norman came in sight  
about noon and we  
camped at sunset on the  
right bank evidently not  
many miles from the mouth  
of the river.

Wednesday Sept 30 We started at noon  
and was fairly light and pulled  
on down the river. The banks are  
high and steep, <sup>and clay</sup> many small  
sandbars had precipitated sections  
of it into the river. We soon <sup>came</sup>  
<sup>upriver</sup> back and about the middle  
of the forenoon reached the mouth  
of the river and pulled up  
to Ft. Norman a quarter of a mile  
or so above. Here we were  
hospitably received by Mr and  
Mrs Harding and landed our  
outfit as we will have to re-

main a day or two to get provisions  
and settle up accounts.  
The fort is pleasantly situated  
on the high bank of the river  
to the NW is Bear Lake a high and  
nearly bare mountain just below the  
mouth of Bear River. Across the  
Mackenzie the Mts. rise in several  
ranges now soon crossed.  
The Mackenzie at this point  
is about a mile and a quarter  
broad.

Thursday Oct 1. We remained at  
Fort Norman. After a fair amount  
and a very busy day. The day  
was cold and windy. Took some  
photos of the Mts. and surrounding  
country.

Friday Oct 2 Finished our preparations  
for the trip and after dinner  
left Fort Norman and com-  
menced our journey to Fort  
Simpson. The day was fine and  
we made good progress. The  
road was gravelly and afford-  
ed a good tracking. We kept  
the left bank (upriver) and



encamped at dark in a  
rocky spot below a small  
point. The banks are high  
and of clay or gravel with  
a number of exposures of  
lignite which were on fire  
more than a mile  
above Fort Norman. The  
country at the tops of the  
banks is covered with a  
rather dense growth of  
~~willow~~ <sup>brush</sup> alders, and other  
shrubs. The spruce having  
nearly all disappeared, probably  
on account of fire though  
here and there a few  
small ones appear among the  
deciduous growth. <sup>Came about 10 miles.</sup>

<sup>To 20 miles below Gravel River</sup>  
Saturday Oct 3. We left camp at 6  
o'clock. During the forenoon we were  
much bothered by a head wind which  
threatened to stop us but it went  
down shortly before noon and the  
afternoon was quite calm. The banks  
continued much the same as yesterday  
but were higher. We encamped at  
dark just above the mouth of Gravel River

In the afternoon saw large patches  
of ~~Eleocharis~~ <sup>agrostis</sup> about four  
10 miles below <sup>above last night's camp</sup> Gravel River and  
gathered flowers of a species of  
Gentian. Saw many tracks and  
a flock of cross-goose going  
south above the river.  
Sunday Oct 4. <sup>To 8 miles below Gravel River.</sup> Left about 7:30  
and continued on up the river.

We had a good deal of difficulty  
tracking along the shores of several  
islands which we encountered  
in crossing the river and one  
one of which we found we  
had encircled last night.  
About noon we reached the  
main shore and here we had  
a hard time getting up a  
long high cut bank. <sup>Here</sup>  
<sup>near Fort Norman was formerly situated.</sup>  
Toward evening we met a  
band of Indians from the  
Nets in their large moose skin  
boats. We exchanged some tea  
for some white sheep meat.  
We camped at dark on the  
western shore about opposite  
Mt Clark.



To 40 miles above Gravel River.

Monday Oct 5. Continued on up  
the river. <sup>our progress</sup> ~~at 5 miles~~ much  
impeded by long gravelly points  
the water being low. About  
noon we passed the mouth  
of a clear rapid stream  
flowing from the westward  
and a short distance above  
here we crossed to the  
eastern bank. We paddled  
across the mouths of two  
good sized bays, caused  
by the low state of the  
river. We camped at dusk  
on the high bank a few  
miles above <sup>probably salt</sup> ~~Blackwater R.~~

Tuesday Oct 6. <sup>To 10 miles below Blackwater R.</sup> Kept on up on  
the same side of the river. We  
passed a fast sized River emptying  
into the Mackenzie on the opposite side  
about noon. The banks were high  
and the bank stony and gravelly  
all day. Passed a small creek  
with some very beds from the  
river.

To 10 miles above Blackwater River.

Wednesday Oct 7. Stopped at Gravel  
and went on until dark. About  
noon we passed the mouth of a <sup>Blackwater R.</sup>  
~~River~~ ~~which~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~Black~~  
~~water~~ as I was some large  
rocks on the point on the  
side and the water is dark  
about mid-afternoon. I started  
to travel and was still snowed  
at dusk. The bank was low  
today and the shore  
gravelly in places except at  
the mouth of the river  
where a broad gravelly flat  
was formed and with  
some ~~exposures~~.

Thursday Oct 8. <sup>To 15 miles below the Rock by the River side.</sup> It snowed a little during the  
night but the morning was warmer  
and the sun was shining during the  
forenoon. After going a few miles  
we found less snow and by  
noon there was none. We then  
went tracking and at night camped  
within a few miles of a rocky  
hill which I suppose is the  
"Rock by the River side" said  
to be 30 miles from Ft. Wapiti.



To Rock by the River Side.

Friday Oct 9 Continued on up  
the river. The shores were  
generally and the banks mostly  
high. Passed the mouth of  
a good sized stream shortly  
before noon and a short  
distance above passed the  
Camp of some Indian  
tribe. From here obtained  
some more and better  
meat. Passed the Rock  
by the River side late  
and camped a mile or  
so beyond it.

To 8 miles below Wrigley

Saturday Oct 10 Left camp up the  
river. The banks retaining much  
the same character. The day  
was cold and a strong  
wind impeded our progress  
considerably. We camped at  
dark about 8 miles below  
Fort Wrigley.

To Wrigley

Sunday Oct 11 Went on up to  
Fort Wrigley where we were  
received by Mr Timothy Gaudet  
the officer in charge. Fort Wrigley  
is situated on the right bank

of the river at a point  
where two island obstructs  
the channel and forms a  
small rapid on each side.  
The distance from the  
river on each side is a  
considerable height.

To 18 miles above Wrigley

Monday Oct 12 We remained  
at Fort Wrigley last night  
and left there this morning  
about 9 o'clock. The banks  
above Fort Wrigley are lower  
and the current less strong  
than below. The shores also  
afford better tracking.

We went nearly 20 miles  
camping at dark opposite  
the lower end of the long  
island and I think a  
short distance below Volcano  
River.

To 20 miles below Khami River

Tuesday Oct 13 Had about 4 miles of canoe  
in the night. The work was blowing  
strongly up the river so we set sail  
and made fair progress against  
the current all day camping at  
some distance above the long island.



Above Nahanni River

Wednesday Oct 14 Kept on up the river. Had no wind so had to track which was difficult on account of the snow and the stony shores. We camped at nightfall a short distance above Nahanni River. Took some photos of the Nahanni Hills which are a mass of snow. Our camp was a short distance above an Indian house.

7000 miles above Nahanni R.

Thursday Oct 15. It had some more snow in the night and it was still falling when we started, but stopped before noon. The afternoon was fine but cold. Considerable ice was drifting on the opposite side of the river when we camped. We made good progress the morning being good concerning the snow. Passed two houses a short time before coming. Evening still and cold.

2050 miles below Fort Simpson

Friday Oct 16 Found ~~so~~ much ice running in the river and consequently made some progress today. Toward night the ice became so bad that we were forced to stop and concluded we had best cross to the opposite shore so as to be on the Fort Simpson side if we were unable to go on. We accordingly crossed just above two large islands and made our way up that side a short distance the wind having driven the ice to the north shore to a great extent. At nightfall we drew up the canoe and camped in some spaces up the bank.

1240 miles below Simpson

Saturday Oct 17 About 4 inches of snow fell in the night and in the morning the river was nearly full of ice. We started but we soon forced to stop and were forced to conclude that our canoe navigation is brought to a close. We



therefore landed our outfit  
and drew out the canoe.

After dinner having made  
ready, I started to walk to  
Fort Simpson, accompanied  
by "Coney" the Indian. We  
carried our beds and some  
food as we shall be obliged  
to camp at least once. Found  
the walking fair, sometimes  
on the beach and some-  
times on the ice close to  
shore. We walked steadily  
until night fall and then  
camped in a spruce grove.  
The snow ceased falling  
in the afternoon but at  
night it still looks threatening.  
The river continues full of  
ice and slush. Our camp  
is a short distance below  
some Indian houses.

To 25 miles below Ft Simpson  
Sunday Oct 18 about 4 inches of snow  
fell in the night. We started early and  
after going a few miles passed  
some half dozen Indian houses  
on the opposite bank. They gave us  
a salute and we shouted in answer  
and kept on our journey. The  
walking was good during most of  
the forenoon, but in the afternoon  
we passed long stretches of slippery  
boulders where the snow had  
drifted and filled up all the  
interspaces into which our feet  
plunged at every step. We made  
good progress however. The snow  
and at nightfall went into camp  
on the side of the sloping bank.  
Came about 15 miles.

Monday Oct 19 To Martin River, 8 miles below  
Fort Simpson. The walking was treacherous  
and we could not make very  
fast time but we made about  
15 miles camping just above  
Martin River. Made about  
15 miles.



To Fort Simpson

Tuesday Oct 20 Started a  
soon as it was fairly  
right and soon came to  
some islands separated from  
the main shore by shallow  
sloughs and stretches of sand  
which are covered by water  
when the river is high.  
We were enabled to cut across  
some of these places and  
about 10 o'clock we came in  
sight of the mouth of the river  
and soon reached Fort Simpson  
where we were kindly welcomed  
by Mr Anderson the officer in  
charge, and his clerk. I  
was assigned a room in the  
Big House and proceeded to  
make myself comfortable.

Wednesday Oct 21 Put in the day over-  
hauling my outfit and sorting my things.  
Cannot do much active collecting until I get  
my tools and catalogues from below.

Thursday Oct 22. Was occupied much  
as yesterday made preparations to send  
men with dogs to bring up some of  
the lighter articles from the camp below.

Friday Oct 23. The men started this  
morning for the camp down the river.  
Saturday Oct 24 Spent most of the day in the  
woods and obtained a number of specimens.  
Visited the hills to the westward and the  
lower part of the island. Got some rabbits  
which still show traces of the dark pelage  
but are mostly white.

Sunday Oct 25. Went to church in the forenoon  
and in the afternoon took a walk to  
the hills to the west where many  
lakes were observed.

Monday Oct 26 Spent the forenoon in the  
woods visiting the lower end of the  
island and collecting a few birds.  
The men arrived in the evening  
bringing the lighter articles. My shot-  
gun already disabled, was about  
finished on this trip up. One of the  
men falling and breaking the stock.  
The day was warm and the snow  
soft.

Tuesday Oct 27 The day proved so  
warm that I was tempted to try to  
get the canoe and the rest of the  
baggage up and started Mac and  
two Indians in a small canoe to

the place. The ice has stopped running and the river is open. They got away shortly after dinner but a strong wind blowing up stream forced them to give up the attempt at least for this evening though they have hopes of starting again tomorrow. The food and blankets were cached a few miles below and they returned to the port. As the weather has turned much colder since noon, however, I am afraid that navigation is now stopped for the season as the ice will soon commence running again if the cold continues.

Wednesday Oct 28 Had to abandon the attempt of bringing the canoe up as the ice is running thick and the weather has turned cold. Was occupied all day on specimens of which a number have accumulated.

Thursday Oct 29. Put in the day on specimens. Am making preparations to send Mac and Covey up the Liard to trap and hunt as it will be a month before they can start for their homes.

Friday Oct 30 Was occupied on specimens all day. In the evening Captain Mills, with my help, developed 3 rolls of my films exposed on the Bear Lake Trip. They proved to be fine pictures, as a rule.

Saturday Oct 31 Was occupied on specimens all day but not be able to start the men off trapping until Monday. It snowed here quite heavily in the afternoon and evening.

Sunday Nov 1. Went to church and wrote letters.

Monday Nov 2. Worked on specimens and arranging photos. In the evening Capt. Mills developed some more of my photos which proved to be fair. Mac and the Indian started off up the Liard.

Tuesday Nov 3 Put in the day arranging my negatives and on specimens. and in the evening developed some the remainder of my photographs.

Wednesday Nov 4. Put in the day arranging negatives and on my reports.

Thursday Nov 5. Spent the day in the woods collecting and setting traps.



Friday Nov 6. Took Scorpus, Erastomys  
Peromyscus and Sorex richardsoni and  
personatus also a few birds.

Saturday Nov 6. Took a ruffed  
grouse near the park and a few  
mammals - day. sunny and windy.

Sunday Nov 7. Took a few mammals and  
Bonasa in the forenoon. In the  
afternoon fixed up my specimens  
and worked on my notes.

Sunday Nov 8. Wrote letters and read.  
The winter wind blew last night to 10 below 0

Monday Nov 9. Took a few mammals  
and a goshawk Very few birds were  
about.

Tuesday Nov 10. Put in the day working  
on reports.

Wednesday Nov 11. Spent the forenoon in the  
woods taking some redpolls and a  
sharp-shinned hawk and a few mice in  
traps. In P.M. skinned my specimens and  
worked on notes. a raw cold day.

Thursday Nov 12. Put in the day on reports

Friday Nov 13. Took a G.H. owl in trap and  
shot some snowbirds. also trapped  
a few mice. A very raw cold day, the  
coldest of the season so far. Took some photos.

Nov 17. Have been taking a few specimens  
nearly every day. Today Mac and  
Coney left for Providence.

Nov 28. accompanied Capt. Mills on a visit  
to his line of rabbit snares extending  
about 6 miles. We crossed the river  
diagonally downstream from the  
foot of the island to get to the  
beginning of the track which made  
a circle inland. We found 27  
rabbits. Took some redpolls and  
a Hudsonian Chickadee.

Dec 5. During the past week I have several  
times spent a part of the day in the  
woods and have taken a few small  
birds and several Great Horned  
and Snowy Owls.

Today we again went the rounds  
of the snares getting a large number  
of rabbit and a ruffed grouse  
which I shot near the point. While  
crossing the river we saw tracks  
of 3 weasels and several foxes.  
The track on which the snares are  
set passes through small spruce  
forests and some bogs.

Dec 6. Took a light colored S. N. Owl  
in one flying trap on the battery.  
The sun now rises about 9 o'clock  
and we have had breakfast by  
lamp light for some time.

Dec 21. Have been taking a number  
of Chamowes in my traps so that I  
now have a good series. Have made a  
few short excursions about the island  
and have taken a few birds.  
Sun rises about 7:30 and sets at  
7:30.

~~Dec 21~~ A day or two before Christmas  
a small child belonging to some  
Indians living across the river died  
from the "cramp" which was quite  
prevalent for a while. This was thought  
to be in consequence of the father bringing  
in a wolf which he had poisoned  
they will kill a wolf but then  
superstition prevents them from skin-  
ning it or handling it in any way. In  
this case an extra price offered to  
the finder of the consequence. One or  
two children who saw the dead  
wolf became sick. but recovered.

Purser commiserated with the facts  
attributed the death of the infant to a  
cup of beer which had been brewed  
at the house. too <sup>assured</sup> frequent devotion  
to work caused the infant to be  
neglected.

This mixture made from water  
hops & sugar with sometimes a  
little flour and more or other  
sources of tobacco boiled down  
is manufactured in considerable  
quantities by the Indians and some-  
times by the whites. In some  
cases the flour thickens the  
bottom portion of the cask so  
that it has to be put down with  
stick or a spoon instead of  
a glass.

Besides this skins about walrus  
musk or ~~walrus~~ musk must  
not be taken into camp but may  
be skinned & dried out of doors  
When licks are covered and eaten  
the bones must not be eaten by  
dogs or no more licks will  
be caught.



On Jan 1st <sup>we</sup> were around to a  
7 o'clock breakfast in order to  
get ready for the reception both  
servants & Indians. About  
8:30 or 9 the engaged servants came  
first and ~~the~~ were regaled  
with cakes & tea. About 40 gallons  
of tea and about 750 cakes  
(plain & currant) besides some  
loaves of currant bread. A great  
quantity of small pies & tarts  
were prepared for the occasion  
after a short chat the engaged  
servants took their leave after  
receiving a present of a pound  
of tea, a pound of tobacco  
and a paper of matches. After  
this the Indians ~~were~~ came in  
and were regaled in a similar  
manner. The best hunter secured  
the same present as the engaged  
servants. The hunter Hunter  
& <sup>and the women</sup> a small present.  
A smaller quantity. Most of the  
day was spent by the boys and  
younger men in playing football.  
About three they were invited to hear  
the gramophone. ~~to~~ then women

and delight of the natives.

Shortly after 7 P.M. the bells  
rang for the dance and nearly  
a hundred assembled in the  
mess room from which the  
stove & tables had been moved.  
A half breed or Indian fiddler  
played "The first I left behind me"  
and various other popular tunes.

and the Indians and white  
men of the establishment performed  
some up pegs & reels until the  
12 o'clock hours of the morning.  
Several morning one or two  
of the Indians had to be ejected  
in consequence of having con-  
sumed too much beer. Several  
more, performing Perry Davis  
Pain Killer or other medicine.  
There was an Indian called  
-H. "Policeman" from having  
had frequent interviews with  
that public officer while  
serving on the frontier.

no cache 50 miles down River

Jan 14 Left Fort Simpson accompanying  
Mr. H. Cammell who volunteered to make  
a trip down the river to bring up my  
baggage as we were unable to get  
my Indians to undertake the job  
and labor at the post was scarce.  
We left at 5 am. with the thermometer  
at ~~zero~~ and a light wind blowing in  
our faces. Some Indians living at the house  
35 miles down the river had left the day  
before and we had been waiting to  
take advantage of their track. We followed  
the main track to the near the foot of the  
Island and then struck on to the river  
keeping it for several miles across  
a big bend outside of the big Island  
below the Fort Island. Along with the  
caribou we had considerable difficulty  
in following the trail as it had drifted  
considerably during this traverse. I froze  
my cheeks quite badly, having no hood to  
my coat. We had our first meal a short  
distance below Martin River. 8 miles below  
the Fort at daylight. After this we ran on  
until about half past 12 passing the Two  
Islands about 11.30. <sup>Here we cached some fresh birdskins for our return.</sup> Shortly after noon we  
had dinner about 20 miles below Fort Simpson.

After dinner we ran on keeping on the  
same side of the river for about 7  
miles and then crossing diagonally to the  
opposite side which we reached a short  
distance above the "Two Islands" <sup>about dark,</sup> we did  
not know just how far below these islands  
the houses were and after going a  
mile or two we were so cold that we stopped  
and built a fire beside a stranded stump.  
After a short stay and a cup of ~~tea~~ <sup>coffee</sup> we  
proceeded on and reached the houses  
about 6.30. We went into the house of one  
Sende-etah who had been expecting us. The house  
consisted of one room about 24 by 16.  
At the back of the room the small fireplace  
with its thick walled chimney occupied a considerable  
space and on either side at each side  
was a bed. Two other beds occupied  
the other corner of the room. The walls  
were rather neatly papered with newspapers  
and then illustrated supplements and one  
or two religious choruses hung on the  
walls. Two small tables with drawers  
beneath stood at each end of the room.  
Four windows each with 6 panes of glass  
admitted a fair light when there  
was any outside. In front of the



fireplace <sup>was</sup> a small cooking stone  
with ~~wooden~~ sides and cast iron  
top. A "Mugget", this was connected  
with the chimney by a short pipe. When  
this was fired it aided considerably  
to heat the place, the fireplace however  
sending a good share of its heat up  
the chimney. In honor of our arrival  
a candle burned at each end of the  
room on a small shelf. The occupants  
of the house were Sevidge-tah an oldish man  
slightly gray and his wife — who occupied  
the corner to the right of the fireplace. A married  
daughter — with her husband Saktay occupied  
the space of the other side of the fireplace.  
A young man Sanguis no relation to the family  
and a young son of the host occupied the  
bed at the left hand of the doors. This was  
cleaned of its bedclothes and placed at  
our service the former occupants making  
two beds on the floor beside it. The  
remaining bed was the resting place of  
Charlatta a widow of the grass variety apparently  
about 20 or 22. These two daughters were  
among the best looking girls of the region  
and had ~~been~~ taken an active  
part in the New Year dance at the Fort

Jan 15: I had started from the fort  
alone in consequence of having run about  
12 miles upon a hard track a few days  
previously and my tramp of 35 miles  
yesterday did not improve it so that I  
did not feel like going down to the  
cache this morning. We therefore en-  
gaged one of the Indians Sanguis to go  
with his team of dogs and bring back  
a part of the stuff. Mr Cancell and  
the Indian left about 7.30 and I re-  
mained at the house. Shortly after Mr Can-  
cell left. The old Indian went off to his  
lynx snares returning before noon with  
three lynxes. Two were frozen but the  
other a small one was yet warm and  
this one was skinned ~~soon~~ after dinner.  
The old man Sanguis also spent the  
forenoon going to his rabbit snares returning  
with a load of rabbits. I was invited  
to partake of roasted rabbit several times  
during the day and found it good  
much better than the same animal  
boiled. The 'grass widow' and the  
younger brother played chess  
for some time. I would gladly have  
played to pass the time but can

that the game was different from the one I was accustomed to. I did not propose taking a part. Each herd about 16 men and calves being a hard thing to distinguish amongst the dirt and semi-darkness the men were square or round. The board had more squares than usual to accommodate the larger number of men. There were no kings or king-rook to be seen about but all the men jumped backward on any old way from the start.

About dusk Mr Camsell arrived with all the stuff. He had had some difficulty finding the cache, having passed it on the way down and gone by it 200 miles. It will make quite a load and we cannot make the port in one day from here so we not start until daylight. and then can easily make our cache more than halfway to the port in time to camp before dark. Jan 16. Left at daylight with our load which was increased both in size and weight by the two frozen lizards which the old man had preserved on Mr Camsell to take to the port in

found the morning cold, and my nose was frozen before long this adding considerably to the men's grey face which was thus affected. We had dinner in a sheltered spot among some spruces, and then went on. Saw many fresh moose tracks made since we came down. Saw almost no birds on the island opposite the three Islands some time before dark and gathered a good quantity of wood before dark. We put up a canvas shelter and made things as comfortable as possible and after sitting by the fire several hours went to bed. The night was cold. In the afternoon found it necessary to go down to 217 below and we had to get up about 3 o'clock and make a fire. As soon as it was light it began to light we started. Had dinner at Martin River and then struck across the big tundra to the Fort Island. Here we had difficulty in following the trail as it had been almost completely obliterated. We made good time however and reached the fort just as dinner was being served. On



Jan 16 We picked up a rabbit beside the track. It had come down to the river from the woods head made a short run among the broken ice and had then slipped back on its track but had sunk down and died without a struggle. I saved it to examine to try to ascertain the cause of death.

On skinning this animal I was struck by the dry condition of the skin and flesh the skin separating from the flesh with difficulty. The viscera however were excessively moist even watery. The stomach contained only a small quantity of comminuted food. watery substances in a very wet condition. The throat appeared much inflamed. The heart and lungs seemed congested and were saved in formalin together with those of another specimen picked up about the same time.

March 19. Took a walk down the track down the island and saw a flock of W.V. crossbills the first seen since early winter. There was a flock of about 10. The males were singing almost continuously as they fed on the cones of the white spruces. The song was a slow hurried but very sweet warbling song. A male was taken.

March 22 Took a walk across the river to the farm but saw no birds. In the afternoon went down the island taking 1 Am. Stead Woodpecker.

March 23. Spent the forenoon in the woods S.W. of port. Saw 2 prs of goldfinches observed a Canada Jay mating. Took Hudsonian chickadee from small flock. Counted ann-rings in Banksian Pine 11 inches in diameter and found 102.

March 28 Spent the afternoon in woods back from the river S.W. of Port. as I was walking a small flock of 14 Redpolls. A hawk but made a swoop at them and missing them alighted on a tree near me from which I shot him. This is the first one of the season.

Observed 10 ravens high in the

air soaring about as crows  
do some times heard a ~~4~~ 5000  
in the afternoon. Took acetate 3 test  
papers in Arct. Snow geese appeared  
March 29. Spent the day writing  
letters and compiling temperature  
records

March 30 Spent the day writing.  
Slight fall of snow in forenoon  
but afternoon warmer. and only  
slightly cloudy. The buds and  
catkins on the willows and alders  
now give a brown appearance to  
the woods where these trees are  
common or predominate.

March 31 Spent most of day writing warm  
and clear

April 1. Spent most of the day in the  
woods taking photos etc. Warm and  
snow melting and settling fast.

Heard drumming of Picoides am. fasciatus  
April 2 in woods most of day warm  
until afternoon. Saw a number of  
small moths flying about in woods.  
These about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch long grayish  
brown and with wings keeled when closed.  
Saw flock of about 100 snow geese some  
taken colder & snowing in evening

Apr. 4th. Made trip out on tracks  
s.w. of Fort taking two Canada  
brouse. and a number of snow  
geese about the fort. Paddy mallow cut.  
April 5. Spent nearly all day in  
the woods taking a number  
of birds and several photos.  
Heard drumming of ~~2~~ 3 Woodpeckers.

April 6 Most of day in woods. a fine  
warm day. but saw few birds.

April 7. Forenoon in woods exploring  
a new track on which Jack Horne  
has snares; found several  
large nests and will keep them  
in view as Hawks or owls may use  
them. Cloudy, am. warm & clear  
P.M.

April 8 Spent forenoon in woods on track  
followed yesterday. Saw Goshawk eating  
a rabbit. Climbed to nest in large  
poplar and found it well lined and  
evidently by Goshawk but saw none  
about. While at nest a pair  
of Goshawks alighted close by with  
loud cries. Took no birds. Developed  
some photos in evening at Capt Mills.



April 9 In woods am but took nothing

April 10 Spent forenoon and half of afternoon in woods taking a few birds and some photos.

Apr 12. Spent forenoon exploring large island below the Fort Island. Took a few birds. Observed pair of Ravens on the island visited apparently building as one was carrying grass. But failed to locate nest. No female snow buntings yet observed. Buds of *Viburnum* swelled considerably. Many insects observed on ice.

Apr. 13 Spent part of day in woods taking some birds. Female snowbunting taken.

Apr. 14 Forenoon in woods taking a ruffed grouse. Saw another. They were enjoying the bits of bare ground on a sunny hillside. Great numbers of snow buntings.

Females ~~first~~ taken and forming apparently about  $1/6$  of the flock.

Apr. 15 Forenoon in woods but few birds ~~seen~~ seen. Female snow buntings now numerous.

April 17. Spent forenoon in woods up Lord River. A warm day. Saw many birds and a dark butterfly with light bordered wings. a medium sized butterfly. 1 egg in Gt Owl's nest.

Apr. 18. Forenoon in woods. Not many birds observed. Saw another white bordered butterfly and two rather small ones with dark spots on wings. Day very warm & pleasant. Snow nearly all gone in fields and much water on ice in river.

Apr 19. Spent part of day in woods. But took nothing in particular. A number of butterflies seen.

Apr 20. Made an excursion to top of hill across the channel. taking a ruffed grouse. One or two meadow larks seen.

Apr 21. Took Bonasa and other birds. Quite a number of mosquitoes seen in woods. Butterflies common.

April 22 Made ~~trip~~ out on Joe's track to Owl's nest and found it

contained two eggs which I took  
also taking one of the ovals.  
Found the walking very bad in  
the woods and had to make  
many small streams. Had to  
walk about two miles in mud  
and water on my way home  
down the Liard. Little a lot  
of water is now coming  
down the Liard and the  
Mackenzie is nearly covered  
with water. though it is  
running over the ice only  
along the shore. If the weather  
keeps on this way the Liard  
must soon break. Snow

now gone from open ground,  
except the deepest drifts.

Saturday Apr 23. Spent forenoon and  
part of afternoon in woods on the  
Island. Took a pair of rabbits.

in changing plumage. Saw few  
birds and took none. The catkins  
of ~~the~~ Alnus alnobetula opened  
today. Saw many willows  
on the island 10 inches in  
diameter. The ice commenced

to break at the mouth of the Liard  
yesterday and this morning  
there was quite a space showing.  
and a channel opened across the battery  
Sunday Apr 24. Took some photos. The

Liard rose considerably. Mosquitoes biting  
Monday Apr 25 Liard still rising  
and some new channels opened  
across the battery. Took a num-  
ber of Lapland Longspurs they  
were feeding in the field between  
the Fort and the mission. and  
along the shore of the river  
Tuesday Apr 26. Took a few  
birds but the day was windy  
and rather cool. and few were  
seen.

Wednesday April 27. Spent the forenoon  
setting small traps. but saw no  
birds to collect. Spent most of  
the afternoon overhauling my  
provisions and outfit.

Thursday Apr 28. Set more small traps  
and secured a number of birds  
including 1 horned lark. Took  
a ruffed grouse on drumming stand.  
Heard a number of wood frogs  
and secured three.



Friday Apr 29. Took a few mammals  
in traps and a number of birds  
Took a pigeon hawk which  
was perched on a flagpole. It  
flew out over the river and  
settled on the ice a quarter of  
a mile from shore. I crossed  
the open channel in a canoe  
and secured the bird.

Shortly after six o'clock  
the Liard broke its bonds  
from the Big Point. a break  
formed nearly straight  
across the Mackenzie pushing  
the ice up on the opposite  
bank. At the same time a  
mountain of ice about 60 <sup>meters</sup> <sup>feet</sup> high formed at the  
narrow channel of the Liard.  
Several long fissures then  
formed in the Mackenzie  
some in the middle and  
some ~~on~~ near the opposite  
shore where the ice also  
gradually became heaped  
up. A good deal of ice  
also piled up on the shore

in front of the Fort. to a height  
of about 20 feet. I measured  
the ice and found it to be  
five feet in thickness. Nearly  
the whole surface of the ice  
moved slightly but became  
partially jammed opposite  
the mission and stopped.  
<sup>Some Indians came across the river</sup>  
Saturday April 30.

There was <sup>the Indians across the River</sup> little change in the  
River this morning except  
that a channel of consid-  
erable width had form-  
ed ~~below~~ opposite the Mission.  
During the day the entire  
surface of the river became  
broken up and the ice  
jammed in all shapes  
but becoming jammed  
below finally stopped  
and began to rise. Thus  
it remained at night.

Sunday May 1. There was  
a slight movement of the ice  
during the night and this morn-  
ing the middle of the river  
was filled with immense

quantities of driftwood. The river is now jammed tight everywhere and has risen probably 10 feet. The surplus water now passes down the channel back of the island. The entire surface of the bottom is now covered several feet deep with ice and water.

Monday May 2 Took no birds except a Junco, which was singing. Reset some traps. During the day the ice moved a few hundred yards down but still remains packed tightly.

Tuesday May 3 During the night the River broke away and continued to clear all day when all the central part of the channel was open. A few flocks of ducks appeared on the river today. Heard Chonophelus for the first time this evening.

Wednesday May 4 River continues to clear of ice. Observed several animals today which are elsewhere

recorded. Took a number of mammals and a few birds, and made them up.

Thursday May 5. A very stormy day and did not visit my traps. Took two short-eared owls in traps. Nearly all the ice along shore, <sup>except</sup> that piled high close to the bank ~~was~~ was carried away.

Friday May 6. Rain fell heavily and snow turned to snow which fell fitfully most of the P.M. but did not remain. Spent most of the afternoon in woods securing a number of birds and some mammals in traps.

Saturday May 7 Took a number of birds. Found Fox sparrows, and Yellow-rumped Warblers abundant in the morning on the island. Made a trip across the back channel but found few birds there. Large numbers of Snowy-plover <sup>passing</sup> ~~over~~ today following the Mackenzie <sup>northward</sup>, but arriving by ~~indis-~~criminate by the land or over land.



Sunday May 8. The day was rather  
windy. In the P.M. I went for a  
walk and reset some of my  
traps. Currant bushes commonly bear  
Monday May 9. Took a number  
of birds. Yellow rumps were common  
as were also Fox sparrows which  
were singing.

Tuesday May 10. Out in the woods  
early in the morning securing  
a number of birds. Took little  
in my traps. Secured a long-  
eared owl in a spruce thicket.  
Investigation of his stomach  
showed that with a Microtus and  
an Eutamias already on hand  
he had finished off with an-  
other Microtus and her five  
young ones. <sup>Large sheets of Mackenzie</sup> ice came down the valley.

Wednesday May 11. Out in the woods  
before breakfast and all the A.M.  
Took several birds, including  
the first Y.B. Sapsucker. Took  
a fine G.W. Owl in trap. The  
lightest colored one taken. After  
supper went with Fred Cammell  
across the river in his small

Canoe. Encountered a flock of Oed-  
squarros and secured seven  
of them. They are very beau-  
tiful and interesting birds and  
with their rich clear notes  
and graceful flight interested  
me very much.

Thursday May 12. Spent the forenoon in the  
woods visiting the lower end of the island.  
Secured a few birds. Spent the afternoon  
on specimens. Took some willows and other  
shrubs. After supper went across the  
river with Fred Cammell. we saw few  
ducks and secured none but took  
three Short-billed Gulls. Quite a lot of  
ice was drifting toward evening.

Friday May 13. Spent the forenoon in woods. The  
leaves on the aspens and birches were  
showing quite plainly on the hillsides where  
these trees predominate. But few geese  
or ravens are now passing. ~~the~~

The Mackenzie ice broke ~~during~~  
at six a.m. <sup>at 6:20</sup> and this morning the  
river was full of drifting ice and  
raised several feet again.

Crossing the latitude and back channel

Saturday May 14. Spent forenoon and part of afternoon in woods and took a number of birds which I put up in the afternoon and evening. The river is now nearly clear of drifting ice and a large part of that which was jammed across, has broken away. The water has fallen and the bottom is again bare. Today the leaves on the aspens and birches are half an inch in length.

Sunday May 15. Took a walk to pond near lower end of Island in afternoon. The day was not very warm and birds were not much in evidence. During the day the ice jam at the opposite side of the river gave way and all the ice which had remained back of it went down.

May 16. Spent the forenoon and early part of AM in woods taking a good lot of birds which I skinned in the PM. After supper went across the Mackenzie with Fred Camsell and went up the small stream "Bluefish River" to the "barrier" where they catch the "bluefish" *Boches gulosus*. The barrier was a dam built across the river at a shallow point. It was constructed of branches placed against strong stakes driven into the gravel and was made quite tight with spruce branches so that a fish could not easily pass down. The dam was V-shaped and at its apex a long basket of straight poles cone shaped was placed at base about 2 feet wide being built in at the opening of the dam. This basket was about 10 feet long and lay beside



a platform on which a man sat and scooped out the fish as they entered the basket trap. in attempting to pass down the chute. When we arrived they had taken over 40 fish and they continued to come quite fast while we remained. The fish pass down in this way each spring and it is usual to take them in this way. They varied from about 10 to 16 inches long and weighed average probably 12 or 13 inches. I secured two for specimens. When a fish enters the basket he turns and would easily ascend the chute and escape were he not scooped up by the net which is fixed to a short pole. The fishing is kept up all night and from 100 to 200 fish are usually taken. Vitis idaea in flower.

Tuesday May 17 Spent forenoon in woods seeing a number of desirable birds which I made up in the afternoon. Am now making a short excursion every morning before breakfast as that is the best time for birds. Several new arrivals were noticed today.

Wednesday May 18. Took a number of birds, noting several arrivals. The ice from the upper Mackenzie which has been running fast for a day or two has now nearly all passed. Took a small fish from a pool on the batture. It is said to be caught in considerable numbers by small hooks at this time of the year and a little later <sup>not this species</sup>.

The Urubums and Salsamploans started to leave out today.

Thursday May 19 Took a number of good birds. The day was warm and vegetation made great progress. Made a trip across the river in the evening.

Friday May 20. Out in woods  
early all the am and part of P.M.  
and took quite a large number  
of birds. among them a  
series of Painted Longspurs  
a small flock was found  
in the field below the Fort and  
by following them around  
and hunting them carefully  
I took 10. They fly in a  
loose flock and not as  
fast as the Lapland long-  
spurs. and are harder to  
see on the ground. as they  
creep very stealthily among  
the grass. They did not usually  
fly far when disturbed. I  
heard their characteristic  
note only a few times.

A meadow Lark was taken  
It was unknown to all the  
inhabitants of the place. and  
is probably only a straggler  
Also saw a house wren  
but was unable to secure  
it.

several of Ribes (dark leaved) <sup>and alnus.</sup> out.

Saturday May 21. Rained most  
of the forenoon. Several birds  
were secured. and made up  
and I partially finished repair-  
ing my canoe. In the evening  
I packed up a portion of my  
winter's collection. The weather  
has been colder as the rain  
was from the N and East.

Sunday May 22. Took <sup>2 Owls</sup> ~~no birds~~ but noted  
a number <sup>of birds</sup> including some arrivals  
Calypso bulbosa in flower also white  
flowered Ribes and another currant  
growing in the woods. Trocheta (blue)  
first noted about a week ago are  
now common as are white

<sup>violets</sup>  
Monday May 23.

Was out at 5 am. and though  
the day was cold and windy managed  
to secure a number of desirable  
birds. Found a small flock of  
Golden Plovers in the field back  
of Fort and secured two.

In the evening after supper  
went out on the river with Fred  
Cusell securing a number  
of ducks. <sup>much ice, probably from Lake</sup> now coming down the Mackenzie



Tuesday May 24 The weather continues cool and few birds are coming and the leaves are of course correspondingly slow. Was out early and took a few birds including young redpolls just from the nest. About the middle of the forenoon as I was hunting about the middle of the island I heard a dog barking and coming nearer and a minute later a female moose ran past me grunting furiously with the dog in close pursuit. As I had only small shot in my gun I did not fire. The tracks of the animal made during the previous night were all about a small meadow. The moose turned off towards the main shore to the west. Shortly after noon I started over that way and when half way to the back channel heard two or three shots and dogs barking and running to the place saw the moose in the water badly wounded and Tenislass an Indian living at the place

in the water to his breast. Having just fired his last ball at it. He had been hunting rabbits and had only his shotgun. We ran around by a sandy spit to the animal which was close to the opposite shore and I gave her the finishing touch with BB shot and having bargained for the skin and made the opening cuts. I came home securing the skin and skull later in the day.

In the evening I went out on the River with Fred Cammell and secured specimens of Lesser and Greater Scaups noting also other species.

The ice has now nearly stopped running on the Mackenzie and the "Wrigley" is expected every day and in fact has been expected for some time but is probably detained at Willow River on account of pressure of work.

Wednesday May 25. Was out early and took a few birds but the day was cool and windy and unfavorable. Was kept busy all the P.M. on my specimens.

Thursday May 26. Put in the day on birds but without much success as the dull cold weather continues. The Wrigley arrived about the middle of the afternoon from Willow River. Her father and Capt Mills brought me over a hundred bird skins and took many notes on migration which they will place at my disposal. I did some packing of specimens.

Friday May 27. Another poor day for birds. Secured a few and fixed them up. Also did considerable packing and some odd jobs.

Saturday <sup>May 28</sup>. Took only a few birds as the weather continues unfavorable.

Sunday May 29. Snow fell for several hours in the AM. but made none. Took some plants and obtained specimens of Lunderling and Lamm-stone during the day.

Monday May 30. Took a number of birds but to served no new arrivals. Have about finished my packing and have filled 8 large cases with specimens.





Alcoholics other than mammals

|       |                             |                   |         |      |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|------|
| 98    | Eutaenia                    | Edmonton          | May 10  | 1903 |
| 99    | Chorophilus                 | 25 m. N. Edmonton | " 12    | "    |
| 100   | "                           | "                 | "       | "    |
| 101   | Rana                        | 50 m. N. "        | " 14    | "    |
| 102   | "                           | Fort Resolution   | June 23 | "    |
| 103   | "                           | "                 | "       | "    |
| 104   | "                           | "                 | "       | "    |
| 105   | "                           | "                 | 25      | "    |
| 106   | "                           | "                 | "       | "    |
| 107   | "                           | "                 | "       | "    |
| 108   | "                           | Marran R.         | Aug 3   | "    |
| 109   | small fish                  | 1 at Long Point   | Aug 4   | "    |
| 110   | "                           | Sawable Lake      | Aug 7   | "    |
| 111   | Corrigonus (skin)           | Lake Grant        | Aug 12  | "    |
| ✓ 112 | Cristomer namay, cusk       | skin              | "       | "    |
| ✓ 113 | Catostomus                  | "                 | "       | "    |
| ✓ 114 | small mormon (entire)       | "                 | "       | "    |
| ✓ 115 | "                           | " (entire)        | "       | "    |
| 116   | Rana                        | "                 | "       | "    |
| ✓ 117 | Heckel's back               | Near G. Bear Lake | "       | 27   |
| ✓ 118 | "                           | "                 | "       | "    |
| ✓ 119 | small fish                  | "                 | "       | "    |
| ✓ 120 | Corrigonus (Herring)        | Fort Franklin     | Sept 20 | "    |
| ✓ 121 | Lota                        | "                 | " 22    | "    |
| ✓ 122 | Corrigonus (Herring) (skin) | "                 | " 24    | "    |
| ✓ 123 | Trayling                    | (Skin)            | "       | "    |
| ✓ 124 | Corrigonus                  | (skin) (loose)    | "       | 26   |

|       |                               |      |               |         |        |
|-------|-------------------------------|------|---------------|---------|--------|
| ✓ 125 | Corrigonus ♀ (Herring)        | skin | Fort Franklin | Sept 26 | 1903   |
| ✓ 126 | " (Herring)                   | skin | "             | "       | "      |
| ✓ 127 | (Shales)                      | "    | "             | "       | 27     |
| ✓ 128 | Corrigonus (Herring) (entire) | "    | "             | "       | 27     |
| ✓ 129 | Rana                          | "    | Fort Simpson  | Apr 28  | 1904   |
| 130   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 131   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 132   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| ✓ 133 | Trayling                      | "    | "             | "       | May 15 |
| ✓ 134 | "                             | "    | "             | "       | " 16   |
| ✓ 135 | Small fish                    | "    | "             | "       | " 18   |
| 136   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 137   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 138   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 139   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 140   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 141   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 142   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 143   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 144   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 145   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 146   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 147   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 148   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 149   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 150   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |
| 151   | "                             | "    | "             | "       | "      |



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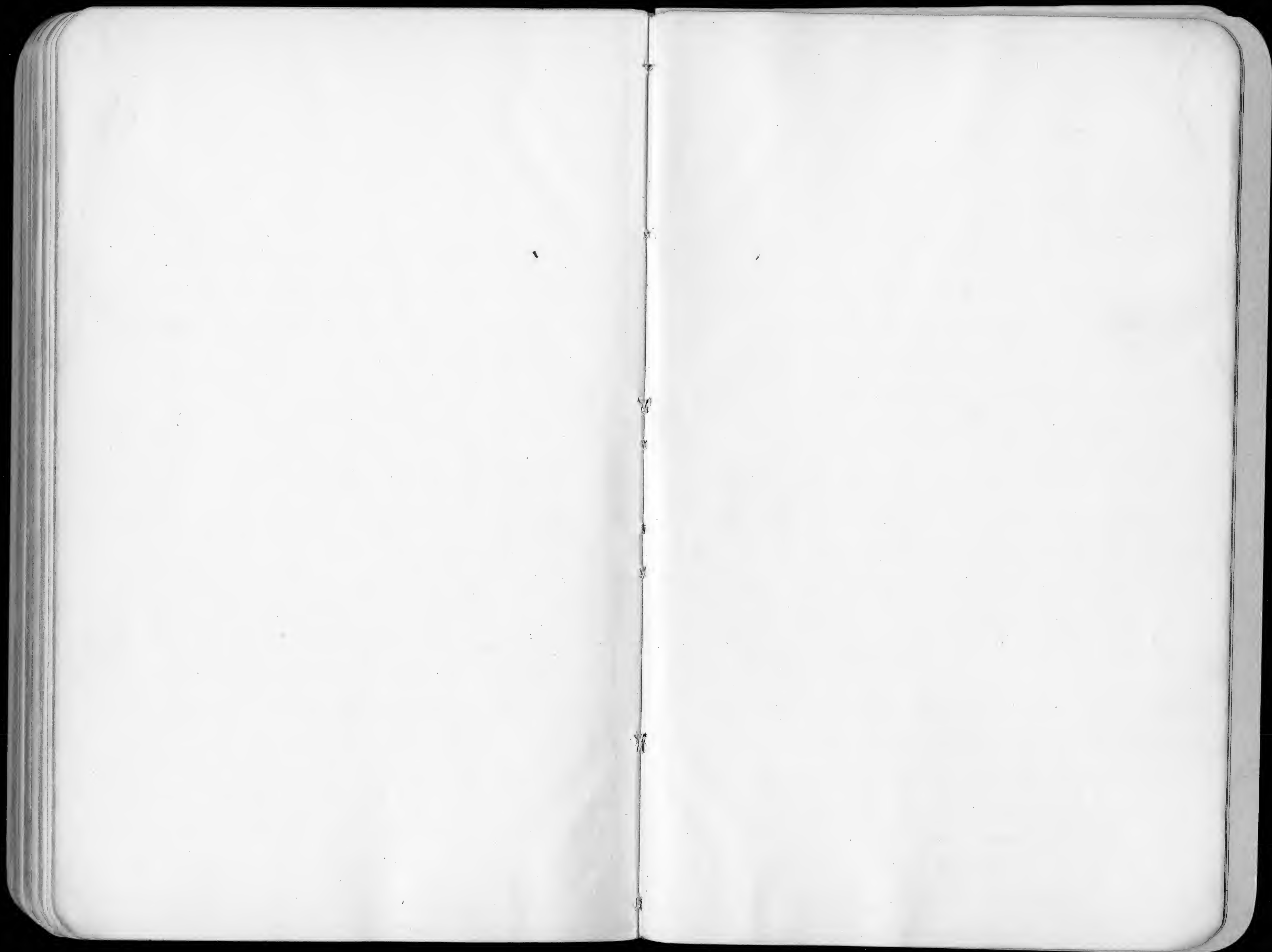
201

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# Maximum & Minimum Temperatures at Fort Simpson 1904

January

Max

Min

|    |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|
| 1  | -8  | -36 |
| 2  | -12 | -33 |
| 3  | -16 | -25 |
| 4  | -12 | -30 |
| 5  | -15 | -25 |
| 6  | +3  | -15 |
| 7  | +1  | -11 |
| 8  | -4  | -14 |
| 9  | -8  | -32 |
| 10 | -20 | -40 |
| 11 | -20 | -34 |
| 12 | -21 | -34 |
| 13 | -16 | -24 |
| 14 | -20 | -30 |
| 15 | -22 | -32 |
| 16 | -26 | -40 |
| 17 | -33 | -47 |
| 18 | -28 | -44 |
| 19 | -38 | -45 |
| 20 | -39 | -54 |
| 21 | -25 | -54 |
| 22 |     |     |
| 23 |     |     |
| 24 |     |     |
| 25 | -22 | -39 |
| 26 | -27 | -39 |
| 27 | -8  | -32 |
| 28 | +2  | -22 |
| 29 | -2  | -8  |
| 30 | -3  | -7  |
| 31 | -2  | -10 |

# Maximum & Minimum Temperatures at Fort Simpson 1904

February

Max

Min

|    |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|
| 1  | -8  | -20 |
| 2  | -16 | -24 |
| 3  |     |     |
| 4  |     |     |
| 5  | -21 | -43 |
| 6  | -30 | -43 |
| 7  | -28 | -44 |
| 8  | -23 | -33 |
| 9  | -22 | -44 |
| 10 | -16 | -40 |
| 11 | -30 | -45 |
| 12 | -26 | -42 |
| 13 | -29 | -45 |
| 14 | -30 | -43 |
| 15 | -13 | -35 |
| 16 | -6  | -31 |
| 17 | -18 | -24 |
| 18 | -24 | -32 |
| 19 | -26 | -34 |
| 20 | -17 | -34 |
| 21 | -20 | -40 |
| 22 | -17 | -42 |
| 23 | -17 | -46 |
| 24 | +2  | -17 |
| 25 | +5  | -31 |
| 26 | -4  | -28 |
| 27 | +4  | -17 |
| 28 | -2  | -30 |
| 29 | -10 | -35 |

# Maximum and Minimum

| March | Max. | Min. |
|-------|------|------|
| 1     | -9   | -37  |
| 2     | -4   | -32  |
| 3     | 0    | -15  |
| 4     | +4   | -29  |
| 5     | +4   | -26  |
| 6     | -4   | -16  |
| 7     | -11  | -23  |
| 8     | -11  | -20  |
| 9     | -9   | -23  |
| 10    | -3   | -37  |
| 11    | -4   | -32  |
| 12    | -4   | -20  |
| 13    | +6   | -30  |
| 14    | +6   | -26  |
| 15    | +2   | -13  |
| 16    | +14  | -10  |
| 17    | +14  | -17  |
| 18    | +11  | -23  |
| 19    | +10  | -13  |
| 20    | +10  | -7   |
| 21    | +6   | -24  |
| 22    | +4   | -23  |
| 23    | +12  | -11  |
| 24    | +15  | -10  |
| 25    | +22  | -4   |
| 26    | +41  | +6   |
| 27    | +50  | +26  |
| 28    | +40  | +9   |
| 29    | +40  | +17  |
| 30    | +41  | +11  |
| 31    | +42  | +12  |

20  
-28  
178  
-25.4

219  
27.7  
-158  
26.8

6.2  
11.2  
15  
10

Pleasant W. west & NW  
Partially cloudy W. N. slightly  
cooler  
warm and clear

# Temperatures at Fort Simpson 1904

April Max. Min.

|    |     |    |   |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 1  | +32 | +6 | Warm clear am slightly cl. Pm   |
| 2  | 48  | 20 | wind shifts to north & ahead <sup>clear</sup> snow away<br>warm am. Pm partially cl. <del>clear</del> |
| 3  | 51  | 2  | Mild  |
| 4  | 24  | 6  | Mild  |
| 5  | 37  | 13 | Warm  |
| 6  | 42  | 14 | warm  |
| 7  | 42  | 22 | cloudy <sup>27° 38°</sup> am. warm clear Pm   |
| 8  | 43  | 21 | Cloudy am warm Pm Rain evening  |
| 9  | 43  | 32 | Cloudy slightly cooler but thawing  |
| 10 | 42  | 22 | Warm and fine   |
| 11 | 43  | 25 | warm and fine   |
| 12 | 46  | 20 | warm am & Pm southerly winds<br>becoming chilly at evening  |
| 13 | 40  | 25 | Rather warm clear   |
| 14 | 42  | 19 | Clear. rather cool  |
| 15 | 38  | 20 | Clear clear SW wind   |
| 16 | 40  | 20 | rather warm   |
| 17 | 44  | 21 | Warm  |
| 18 | 39  | 21 | rather warm   |
| 19 | 51  | 23 | warm  |
| 20 | 53  | 35 | very warm & still   |
| 21 | 60  | 24 | very warm & still   |
| 22 | 57  | 35 | warm south wind   |
| 23 | 56  | 36 | warm  |
| 24 | 60  | 37 | warm clear southerly wind   |
| 25 | 61  | 34 | mild wind SW  |
| 26 | 58  | 33 | cooler wind SW  |
| 27 | 57  | 35 | } cooler mostly clear   |
| 28 | 58  | 37 |   |
| 29 | 58  | 24 |   |
| 30 | 56  | 31 | Rather warm   |



# Maximum and Minimum Temper

| May | Max  | Min. |  |
|-----|------|------|--|
| 1   | + 48 | + 24 | rather warm, easterly winds            |
| 2   | 53   | 32   | Rainy                                  |
| 3   | 47   | 33   | Foggy am. Clear P.M. Wind SE.          |
| 4   | 50   | 35   | Cloudy - S & winds Rain P.M.           |
| 5   | 46   | 35   | Rainy wind E to Northwly               |
| 6   | 41   | 31   | Rainy to snow P.M. colder              |
| 7   | 37   | 24   | Snow squalls most of am. wind Northwly |
| 8   | 41   | 26   | Cloudy colder                          |
| 9   | 42   | 31   | Cloudy warmer, wind north              |
| 10  | 47   | 32   | Mostly Clear wind SE & N.              |
| 11  | 52   | 35   | Clear slightly cooler W. East          |
| 12  | 57   | 36   | Rather cool wind E. to N.              |
| 13  | 61   | 38   | Rather cool wind Northwly              |
| 14  | 56   | 35   | Clear northwly winds                   |
| 15  | 51   | 36   | Cloudy rather cool W. N & E.           |
| 16  | 51   | 35   | Warm Little wind.                      |
| 17  | 56   | 38   | Warm am. cooler P.M. W. Easterly       |
| 18  | 62   | 39   | Warm & clear all day W. Southwly       |
| 19  | 71   | 42   | Warm. Wind SE to West.                 |
| 20  | 58   | 38   | Warm Wind SW to West                   |
| 21  | 69   | 44   | Cooler wind northwly                   |
| 22  | 56   | 34   | cool northwly winds                    |
| 23  | 58   | 41   | cool northwly winds                    |
| 24  | 56   | 42   | cool wind northwly                     |
| 25  | 61   | 35   | cool wind northwly                     |
| 26  | 47   | 30   | cool northwly winds                    |
| 27  | 51   | 30   | cool northwly winds warmer P.M.        |
| 28  | 47   | 33   | cool northwly winds                    |
| 29  | 50   | 32   | cool snow 2 in N. wind                 |
| 30  | 45   | 33   | cool clear N. winds                    |
| 31  | 51   | 35   |  |

atures at Fort Simpson 1901.

June

|    |      |      |      |                 |
|----|------|------|------|-----------------|
| 1  | + 53 | + 42 | Dull | E wind          |
| 2  | 60   | 44   | Fine | S.E.            |
| 3  | 67   | 38   | "    | "               |
| 4  | 65   | 36   | "    | "               |
| 5  | 68   | 48   | Dull | S.E.            |
| 6  | 66   | 37   | Fine | NW <sup>3</sup> |
| 7  | 56   | 33   | "    | "               |
| 8  | 57   | 41   | "    | E               |
| 9  | 58   | 35   | "    | N.E.            |
| 10 | 57   | 42   | Dull | E               |
| 11 | 62   | 45   | Fine | E               |
| 12 | 66   | 47   | "    | S.E.            |
| 13 | 68   | 49   | "    | S.W.            |
| 14 | 74   | 52   | "    | "               |
| 15 | 60   | 47   | Dull | N.E.            |
| 16 | 60   | 43   | Fine | E <sup>3</sup>  |
| 17 | 55   | 39   | Dull | N               |
| 18 | 47   | 33   | "    | "               |
| 19 | 61   | 44   | Fine | E               |
| 20 | 66   | 49   | "    | N               |
| 21 | 69   | 52   | Dull | N               |
| 22 | 62   | 50   | "    | N.W.            |
| 23 | 69   | 39   | Fine | N.W.            |
| 24 | 69   | 46   | Fine | S               |
| 25 | 74   | 52   | "    | S               |
| 26 | 75   | 55   | Dull | S               |
| 27 | 69   | 49   | Fine | N.W.            |
| 28 | 77   | 52   | Dull | S.E.            |
| 29 | 68   | 53   | "    | "               |
| 30 | 71   | 42   | Fine | S.E.            |





